

with Jane upon the increy I found her always in the same happy nd; she lived by faith; could rejoice eve without ceasing, and in every thing give uring my stay, several pious friends united er wants, for which she was very grateful; opiness never changed; and I have since that she was the poorest and the happiest

ever met with. nd told me how long she had been in the tte in which I found her. I do not remem-act number of years, but I think it was more y: I never heard of her after I left Bandon. en a servant before she lost the use of her e could not read; but got every one she ad the Bible to her; and her conversation e most part, in the words of Scripture.

why should you not be as happy as Jane ere is no person can hinder it but yourself Saviour is as ready to receive you: the eady paid; there is no difficulty on his part; The world, and the things of the eavor to keep your attention from every nject; and you are too ready to turn to an her than the solemn inquiry, "How shall st with God?" Our Saviour says, that "he he door and knocks; and if any man open e will come in ;" a very strong figure sure. ess his constant readiness and willingness, nat you neglect all this, what must be the ce ?- Trouble must come some time or oth many pleasures soever you look forward to you enjoy makes the number less; the ust come; and then, if you have not the a-hich poor Jane had, that "God is your Fast your Saviour, and heaven your inherihat will you turn to for comfort? You will ow can you have such assurance in this life eceiving the Lord Jesus, and trusting in him life; and by giving "all diligence to make any and election sure." Such is a watchful state of mind: the peace of God, which understanding, keeps his beart and mind in edge and love of Cod, and of his Son Jesus

----MONITOR .- No. 22.

bide with him for ever.

OF THE DEPTH OF GOD'S MERCY.

Lord; and the blessing of God Almighty,

r, the Son, and the Holy Ghost is with him,

great is the loving kindness of the Lord our great is the loving kindness of the has compassion unto such as turn unto him his compassion unto such as turn unto him his compassion unto such as turn unto him his abyss? The more urselves therein in faith and love, the safer Let us give ourselves up to God without re-apprehension of danger. He will love us, the us to love him; and that love increasing all produce it us all the other virtues. H all fill our heart, which the world has agis xicated, but could never fill. He will take from us, but what makes us unhappy. He will te us despise the world, which perhaps we de He will alter little in our actions, and only the motive of them, by making them all be to himself. Then the most ordinary and y indifferent actions shall become exercis and sources of consolation. We shall cheerold death approach, as the beginning of life it; and as St. Paul saith, "we shall not be unbut clothed upon, and mortality shall be swal-2 Cor. v. 4. We shall then dis of God's mercy which he has exer

presence of God the effects of that mercy which you have already experienced, its which Christ has given you, the good she has inspired you with, the sins he has parhe dangers he has preserved you from and raordinary assistance he has afforded you or to keep up your love towards hun by these marks of his goodness: add to these, the reince of the crosses he has dispensed for your ation; for those also are the riches of his merch you ought to ader as signat testimonies ove. Let a sense of fast favors inspire you rust in him for futu has loved you too much not to h t him not, but distrust yourself emember his apostle speaks, "He is the Father of mer-id God of all consolation." 2 Cor. i. 3. He nes separates these two: his consolations are wn, but his mercies still continue. He takes hat is sweet and sensible in grace, because it sary that you should be hambled and punished ing sought consolation elsewhere. Such chast is still a new depth of divine mercy.

FENELON. ---

ANECDGTE.

ung woman, servant at Bath, England, was t to the knowledge of God, in the year 1788. te the woman of Samaria, could not help speak-he things she had heard and experienced to low servants; and the Lord was pleased to any her words with a divine blessing to three of them: the coachman in particular was turny from his service for fear, (as his master said.) would turn his horses to be Methodists, and im to hell.

e summer of 1793, the master himself being oll, and given over by the physicians, one day and them, "If they thought there was my hope ecovery?" They replied in the negative. Serhis friends were in the room at the same time, servant before mentioned was then waiting he company; the gentleman, with great con said, "And can none of you all be of any ser-a dying man?" He then spoke to this young a, "Nor can you help me in this present sad ion?" She replied, "Sir, all that I can do h y for you; and that I have done many times. swered with some emotion, " Did you ever or me? I insist on it, that you pray for me shut the door, let not one go out of the room. fear and trembling she obeyed; and no soone ayer ended; but putting his hands together he Now I know that Christ is God, and able to my sins." He lived a few days longer, and appy evidence of the power and grace of God.

utiful Admonition .- The Hindoos in baptizing fants address to them this beautiful admonition tle babe, thou enterest the world weeping l around smiled; continue so to live, that you part in smiles, whilst all around you weep-----

naintain the qualities of goodness, tenderness n, and sincerity, in the several offees of life; in ambition, avarice, luxury, and wantonness void affectation, folly, childishness, and levityusummation of a female character.

iness and virtue are twins, which can never led. They are born and flourish, or sicked together. They are joint offsprings of good nd innocence-and while they continue under lance of such parents, they are invulnerable

thenes wondered at mankind, that in buying then dish, they were careful to sound it lest it crack; yet so careless in choosing friends as to em flawed with vice.

E FRO I D



RRALDO

B (Ward

PUBLISHED BY SOLOMON SIAS, FOR THE NEW-ENGLAND AND MAINE CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH B. BADGER, EDITOR.

Vol. 111.

BOSTON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1825.

No. 33.

ZION'S HERALD.

PRINTED AT THE CONFERENCE PRESS-CONGRESS STREET.

CONDITIONS:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year-One half payable the first of January, the other the first of July.

Yo subscription received for less than half a year. The papers will be forwarded to all subscribers until a request made for their discontinuance.

giving the name and re lences of subscribers, and the count to be credited to each, in all remittances.

Allena majentions, addressed either to the Publisher or the Effor except those of Agents,) saust be post paid.

OMIGENAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

MR. FISK'S EXAMINATION OF MR. PICK-ERING'S REVIEW.

(CONTINUED.) In the last paragraph of the last number, by removmg our reviewer's introductory objection, the way works, according to which, men are rewarded or The doctrine of the sermon is, that these faith and unbelief, with their respective Mr. Pickering however says, in his usual -for it seems, he cannot attack one of the leadrines of the sermon, until he has first misrepalit: that the author of the sermon "totally gards the actions of men, as regards their duty wards another; and suspends the future, eternal ies of the human soul, upon the simple action of d, in receiving or rejecting the Messiah." But al truth is, the sermon loes not teach a doctrine regards the actions of men, in their duties toeach other; but lays a foundation, on which those duties can be successfully enforced and ed. Following the scripture, it does indeed i, that a man is justified or condemned, according ceives or rejects the Saviour. And this, if I erstant him, is the reviewer's sentiment too, only onlines the consequences to this life. At least, he ntains, "that men are accountable for the use or se of the gospel when they become acquainted with The scriptures abundantly show, that the faith by which the Saviour is embraced, is the am, through which the soul is justified and sancel; and thus it is prepared, by faith, or, which is same thing, by receiving Christ, to attend to all duties of life. This sentiment is clearly expressed the sergion; for that says, "faith becomes a principle, producing love and good works." e whole argument is concluded with this uneal statement-" We see then, that faith and of, with their respective fruits, will be the works, to which, God will reward every w, if to lay a permanent foundation, on which alone erstructure of good works can be reared and made to stand : if to enforce an attention thereunthe weighty consideration of a future retribution, disregard the actions of men in their duty one todsanother, then the author of the sermon has disreted those duties; but if not, then he has not disre-

ed them, and the author of the review has made a important mistake. The next difficulty that the reviewer finds, with this rine of the sermon, viz. "That men are rewarded ! from the doctrine of the sermon, I beg leave , that it cannot; and also gladly embrace the nity of giving a further explanation of this docof salvation by faith. It is asked, in the re-"Is there the least semblance of justice, in uning a man for not believing a proposition he has never heard, nor ever had the opportuni-Now this question makes an impossiposition. It supposes a man may reject a proon that was never presented to his mind. But et is, a man can no more dishelieve that which he ever heard, than he can believe it. To believe a ition, implies that it has been presented to the and the mind has been exercised in crediting it; nelieve a proposition, implies that it has been need to the mind, and the mind has been exercisediting it. Until, therefore, a man be found an reject a proposition before he has heard it. , who has never heard the gospel, will be punfor disbelieving it. But it may be asked-" Ala man, who has never heard the gospel, will punished for rejecting it; yet, as he cannot be led only as he has fuith, and the gosnel has never ented to him, that he might believe it, what come of him? Will be neither be rewarded Will be be neither saved nor lost?" a man can believe or disbelieve, only as he has and means. Audit is both scriptural and rational, man should be accountable, only for the talents ives: For "it is required of a man, according hat he hath, and not according to what he hath It follows, therefore, that not only that degree his required, that is proportioned to the degree which he has the means of enjoying. a Jew was not so clear, nor so comprehensive, of a Christian, because his dispensation was Nevertheless, the pious Jews and ancient chs, if we may believe the Bible, were sayed But, as their faith was only in proportion light of their dispensation, so their reward could in proportion to their faith. The heathen ss light, but still, if saved at all, they must red by faith; and the faith they have, will only be in ortion to their light, and their reward will only proportion to their faith; and the same may be their unbelief and punishment. "But have y any light?" Yes; "Christ is the true light that teth every man that cometh into the world." "But heard any thing?" "Yes, verily their went into all the earth, and their words unto end of the world." In this way there is not, as P. would have it, any "suspicion excited, of the gn of the gospel;" neither is it "unimportant,"

on which any are finally lost, either in the Christian or pagan world. This makes the gospel important, in every point of light; and shows the equality of God's ways, and the righteousness of his government. is it not against the gospel of Christ, that the clearer on; so, if it is improved, it brings a greater reward. because men may abuse it, and thus bring upon themrate a blessing not according to its real value, but ac- length, leave his brother to his regularity: but all this cording to the use men make of it. If a man is a loser, for having the scriptures, it is his own fault, and not be charged upon God, or the gospel.

And as we are now on this subject, it will be proper, And as we are now on this subject, it will be proper, perhaps, to examine that objection here. It is introduced in Mr. P.'s remarks on the extent of rewards his brother Samuel was his tutor, and kept him, produced in the brother samuel was his tutor, and the brother samuel was hi is subversive of the doctrine of the sermon, on the then the stores of Greek and Roman poetry were a subject of a future retribution. For if "the sinner is sufficient stimulus. One day, after having talked on too much of God? Is it a misfortune to be freed from subject of a future retribution. For it is a small subject of a future retribution. For it is a small subject of a future retribution. For it is a small subject of a future retribution. For it is a small subject of a future retribution. For it is a small subject of a future retribution. For it is a small subject of a future retribution. For it is a small subject of a future retribution. For it is a small subject of a future retribution. For it is a small subject of a future retribution. For it is a small subject of a future retribution. For it is a small subject of a future retribution. For it is a small subject of a future retribution. For it is a future retribution of its statement of the future retribution. For it is a future retribution of its statement of the future retribution of its statement of its statement of the future retribution the Lord in faith—in such a case, the consequences of sin would not be infinite, nor of a continuance beyond the practice of sin itself." In reply to this, let it be poet was ever more honored. The prosody was as understood, that the merits of the atonement, by Christ, are infinite. And the system of salvation, established When he was nearly fourscore, he retained someby Christ, is designed, by the infinitely wise and pow-erful God, who prepared it, to counteract the infinite ed for winter, even in summer, a little horse grey with consequences of sin. If our reviewer denies, that age. When he mounted, if a subject struck him, he there is such an infinite cificacy, in the gospel of proceeded to expand and put it in order. He would Christ; and if he be backed up, by all the Universalists and Unitarians of the day, it is nothing to the au- purpose, with his pencil, in short hand. Not unfrethor of the sermon, nor does it at all affect the conquently he has come to our house in the City-Road, sistency of his doctrine. He believes in such an effi- and having left the pony in the garden in front, he catious gospel as this. But God hath appointed, that would enter, crying out, "Pen and ink! Pen and this efficacious remedy is to be received, only by emink!" These being supplied, he wrote the hymn he bracing Christ, through faith. So the scriptures had been composing. When this was done he would teach; and if it is denied, so may every thing else be look round on those present and salute them with much denied, that man pleases to deny. But what then kindness, ask after their health, give out a short hymn, it is contradicting revelation, and not the sermon and thus put all in mind of eternity. He was fond of merely. When, therefore, the infinitely efficacious that stanza upon those occasions: merits of Christ, are embraced by faith, according to the provisions of the gospel, then man's infinite guilt is blotted out, and thus he is begotten again to a lively hope, of an incorruptible inheritance. And this inheritance he shall finally receive, "if he continue in the faith, grounded and settled, and be not moved away from the hope of the gospel." So far then, i the sermon from contradicting itself, its different parts strengthen each other. An infinitely meritorious sacrifice for sin would not have been provided, only as it was necessary to deliver the transgressor from its infinite consequences. But this idea of a future reward, for faith and its fruits, is supposed to be inconsistent, from another point of view. To wit, in cases of apostacy. In such cases, the author of the sermon is frank to acknowledge, that "all the righteousness that the apostate hath done, shall not be mentioned." Hence it is inferred by Mr. P. that the consequences of faith are, in all such instances, "confined to the time of that faith's being exercised," and cannot therefore, be followed with infinite consequences. I answer, it will not be at all difficult to see, how such faith, thus cast off, may be followed by infinite conse quences, in the nature of punishment. For, like all other blessings abused, it may increase the weight of the sinner's future misery. And thus we see the principle design for which this objection was introduced, punished according to their faith or unbelief, with by the reviewer, viz. to show that, according to the doctrine of true of the sermon, the actions of men were not folnever heard the gospel, to believe a proposition, lowed by infinite consequences, is easily frustrated. He also refused a large fortune most enlightened and commercial nations of the world, hich, of necessity, they are total strangers, and And as it respects this faith, thus cast off, not being for not performing this impossibility, they are to followed by a future reward, the sermon never mainregard to interminable damnation. Let him tained that it would, unless it was persevered in till wes this, vindicate it, if he can. I do not, death. But on the contrary, it says-"the believer, oulse the charge, that I ever advanced such an continuing and dying such, will be acquitted at the If Mr. P. thinks this sentiment may be fairly final tribunal, and rewarded with a crown of glory." And this is the doctrine of the Bible; otherwise this doctrine of faith, would be a licentious doctrine .--But this," it is objected, "would make the last action of a man's life, of infinitely more importance to I am now; but I do not know what I should be if I him, than all the rest of his conduct, through a long series of years." If by this is meant, that if a sinn has lived a life of sin, and at last, like the dving thief, believes on the Lord Jesus Christ, to the salvation of his soul, this, by divine grace, becomes an act of infinitely more advantage to him, than all his course of sin was disadvantageous—agreed—this is my faith, and this is the doctrine of the Bible. But that this man has as great reward in degree, as he would have had, if he had lived a life of holiness, is not the doctrine of the Bible; nor of the sermon. And further, if it be meant, that, should a man after living a long series of years, a life of boliness, at last, apostatise from the faith, and die in his apostacy, this through the malignity of sin, unrepented of and unforgiven, is an act of infinitely more disadvantage to him, than all his course of holines was advantageous—agreed—this is the doctrine of the Bible. "His righteousness shall not be mentioned," in the sin that he hath sinned, he shall die." Nay, his last state shall be worse than the first"-" for it would have been better for him, not to have known the way of righteousness, than, after he had known it, is important inquiry I answer-As we have just to turn from the holy commandment, delivered unto him." This doctrine then, is neither contradictory nor licentious. To counteract the infinite consequences of sia, the powers of an infinitely efficacious ospel is required. That man may not be without law to God, he is put under a law to Christ, and is required to embrace by faith, the infinite ransom price, that the soul destroying consequences of his sins may be removed. And this faith, so "works by love" and purifies the heart," that it becomes a fruitful root of good works. But, that the sinner may not presume to continue in sin, because, by an act of faith in Christ, his sins may be forgiven-be is cautioned to bewarehe is not secure of only the present moment. So that every step he takes, and every moment he lives in unbelief and sin, he runs the hazard of an infinite loss And lest it should be said, that one act of faith would save a man, and therefore, having once believed, he may afterwards live in sin, he is required to live the life of faith. "Towards thee goodness, if thou continue in his goodness, otherwise thou also shalt be cut off." Thus the doctrine of the sermon stands vindica-

> view it, the more clearly we discover the glory and the symmetry of its levely and dignified features.

ted, from all the objections of the reviewer; and the

gospel is exhibited in a light, in which, the longer we

Use prayer to be assisted in prayer; pray for the edgree and to the extent, in which its light and adleges are presented to the mind, is the only ground without presents agreed to the mind, is the only ground without presents agreed to the mind, is the only ground without zeal. is like a ship in a calm, that moves not so fast to its harbor as it ought.

And the rejecting of it, in ed spirit. It is a great indecency to desire of God to storm, in danger of being wrecked. A meek soul ance, and these five persons look upon that Tract, as storm, in danger of being wrecked. A meek soul ance, and these five persons look upon that Tract, as in this age, so that the whole number of action without zeal, is like a ship in a calm, that moves not sionaries in the apostolic age, was ninety-nine or one without zeal, is like a ship in a calm, that moves not sionaries in the apostolic age, we have reason to believe; so fast to its harbor as it ought.

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

ANECDOTES OF REV. CHARLES WESLEY. It has been said, "that one born a poet, is a poet in every thing." I have often thought of this sentiment its advantages are revealed to us, we are thereby in danger of a greater condemnation?" No more than it is against that common principle of equity, which all acknowledge, even Mr. P. himself, that "it is requirated by the contemplating that the common principle of equity, which all acknowledge, even Mr. P. himself, that "it is requirated by the contemplating to this constitution all exuberance; but something of it innocently reed of a man according to what he hath, and not according to what he hath not." While a clearer disversity, in early youth, his brother (as he informed me) pensation slighted, brings an aggravated condemna- was alarmed whenever he entered his study. Aut in sanit homo, aut versus facit.* Full of the muse, and keen's are allowed every eleventh copy. - All the Preachers in Call not this clearer revelation useless then, because being short sighted, he would sometimes walk right the Methodist connexion are authorized to act as Agents, in men may escape hell with less, light; since whoever against his brother's table, and perhaps overthrow it. obtaining subscribers and receiving payment -In making improves it will not only have life, but he will have it If the "fine phrenzy" was not quite so high, he would more abundantly. Call it not worse than useless then, discompose the books and papers in the study, ask some questions without always waiting for a reply,selves greater condemnation; since this would be, to repeat some poetry that just then struck him, and at

> was soon corrected by "the wisdom from above." His complete knowledge of the classic writers, and his high reliefs for their beauties, when it could be In the fifth absorber of the review, there is another bjection stated, to this doctrine of salvation by faith.
>
> another drawn from him, (for he was dead even to that kind of applause,) has often excited my surprise, how he could bring himself into the bondage of regular study, which

kindness, ask after their health, give out a short hymn. It is just what it must be, where treachery and lust

There all the ship's company meet, Who sail'd with the Saviour beneath:

Who saird with the Sayour beneam With shouting, each other they greet, And triumph o'er sorrow and death. The voyage of life's at an end, The mortal affliction is past: The age that in heaven they spend, For ever and ever shall last!

It seemed to me that he could never study regularafter he was delivered from tutors and governors. His bymns and sacred poems, which will be admired beyond any thing of that kind, when the age shall have a truly religious taste, perhaps owed much of their strength and excellence to that circumstance. His 224, ids affections warm, and his imagination ardent; and, as he was a master of lana line upon any subject that was given to him. He admired Mr. Fletcher beyond all men; but he never, I believe, wrote a line upon his death. His brother equested him to write an elegy upon that occasion.

ceived the elegy. He replied, "No: my brother, I suppose, is waiting for a thought. Poets, you know, are maggotty." The thought, I believe, never came. with her; telling her in his usual short way, "it was of her will; but that, nevertheless, her family should

which, (said he) I will print with my funeral ser

mon." He made no reply but seemed to nod assent. Some time after, I asked Mr. J. Wesley if he had re-

not possess the fortune." Being advised to accept the fortune, and give it to the relatives,-" That is a trick of the devil, (said he;) but it won't do. I know what were thus made rich." In the three or four last years of his life, he visited e prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate.

Having become acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Villette, the ordinary, he had full liberty for this work, and frequently preached what is called "the condenned sermon." I attended him upon one of those occasions, and witnessed with feelings which I cannot describe, the gracious tenderness of his heart. I saw the advantage of proclaiming the gospel to those who knew they were soon to die, and who felt that they had greatly sinned. He composed many hymns, most strikingly suited to their unhappy condition; and used to come, as before mentioned, to the Chapel-house in the City-Road, and after reading these hymns to us he used to call us to unite in prayer for these outcast of men. When we arose, something of that peculiarity would sometimes appear, which I have already noted. He would ask, "Can you believe?" And, upon our answering, "Yes, sir," he would flourish his band over his head, and cry out, "We shall have them all!" and immediately hasten away to the cells, to hold out

life to the dead. I must mention the remarkable gift which he possessed, of promptness in answering attacks, or re-plying to the remarks of those who attempted to hedge Soon after the work of God began, the question of absolute predestination was introduced among the people, and was soon followed by Antinomianism. Mr. Charles Wesley was roused to the most determined opposition against this evil, which was making havoc of the people around him. One day he was preaching in Moorfields, and having mentioned those things, added, "You may know one of these zealots by his ciferated, "You lie!" "Hah! (said Mr. C. Wesley,) have I drawn out leviathan with a book?"-Moore's Life of Mr. Wesley, vol. ii.

* " The man is mad, or making verses."

A Clergyman once travelling in a stage coach, was abruptly asked by one of the passengers, if any of the heathen would go to heaven: "Sir, the clergyman, "I am not appointed Judge of the world, and consequently cannot tell; but if ever you get to heaven, you shall either find some of them there, or a good reason why they are not there."

A reply well fitted to answer an impertinent question, dictated at best by idle curiosity.

A zealous soul without meekness, is like a ship in a

MONITOR .- No. 23.

OF THE EASINESS OF CHRIST'S YOKE. " My yoke is easy? and my burden light." Matt. xi. 30. Let not the name of yoke terrify us, for it is the of righteousness and truth. He gives us a disgust for false pleasure, and renders the practice of virtue de-lightful. He supports man against himself, frees him from original corruption, and makes him strong notwithstanding his weakness. What fearest thou, O man of little faith? let God exert himself in thee. Abandon thyself to him. You shall suffer, but you shall suffer with love and inward tranquillity. shall fight, but you shall gain the victory; the Lord hunself shall fight for you, and reward your success. ou shall weep, but your tears shall be pleasing, and God shall himself wipe them from your eyes. You shall be restrained from following your passions, but after a free sacrifice of your liberty, you will find an-

fuable than miversal empire. What blindness is it to fear engaging too far with his commandments. That love will comfort us in losses, sweeten our crosses, set us free from all other dan gerous affections, make us see even through a cloud of afflictions the mercy that dispenses them to us, and make us discover in death itself eternal glory and bliss. What then are we afraid of? Can we have much delivered from ourselves, from the caprices of our pride, the violence of our passions, and the tyranny of this deceitful world.

other kind of liberty, unknown to the world, and more

Extract from "A Plea for Africa," by Rev. Leon- with tenderest assiduities, to restore his health: and ard Bacon.

Now, what one is there among you, my hearers who needs to be informed that these fifty millions of immortal beings, thus brought down to the very level vice; she reminds him of her children; she tells him of the brutes that perish, have a claim upon the sympathies of Christians? Do you find it difficult to conceive of their condition? It is just what yours would be, if all the arts, and knowledge, and retinement of our land were to vanish, and the darkness of paganism were to settle on all the shrines of our devotion. are unforbidden, where rapine and murder are unrestrained, and where all the horrors of a savage warfare are perpetual. Yes, in Africa the horrors of savage warfare are

perpetual. Not that these tribes are created with a peculiar ferocity of disposition: so far from it, their nature seems to possess an uncommon share of what is mild and amiable. And yet, you might traverse the whole region of which I speak, and you would find it. in all its districts, a theatre of terror, flight, conflagration, murder, and whatever is still more dreadful in earthly suffering. You might come to one place, where there was a village yesterday, and find only its smoking ruins, and the calcined bones of its murder-ed population. You might pass on to another, and sive; thou wilt become a widow, and thy children rethink that here there must be peace, but while the inhabitants are beginning to gather around you, with a guage, the subject flowed from him in an order that timid curiosity, there is an outcry of alarm—the foe no study could supply. But he seldom, if ever wrote is upon them—their houses are in flames—their old men are smitten with the sword-their infants are thrown to the tigers, and their young men are swep into captivity. You might follow the captives-weep ing—bleeding—to the sea-shore, and there is the slave ship. We have heard of the slave trade, and of its abolition; and we have been accustomed to regard it as a thing of other years. We have heard that thirty years ago, the slave trade did exist, and its existence was the foulest blot upon the picture of our world .-We have heard that those who have been laboring for I have now before me the strongest testimony that the abolition of this traffic, have gained many a sigcan be given at this day, that he refused a living of five and triumph over the obstinacy of the interested, and offered him by a lady whose relatives had quarrelled who have one origin, one language, one religion, and we might almost say one freedom, are also united in unjust." The lady, after trying in vain to bend his spirit, informed him that she "had struck his name out nounced it before the world, as an outrage against the law of nations and of nature. All this is true, and at the same time it is equally true, that the slave trade, is carried on at this hour, with a cruelty, if possible nore intense and aggravated. Every year, no less than sixty thousand of its victims are carried in chains across the ocean. Now, while I am speaking to this happy assembly, there is weeping and lamentation under the palm tress of Africa; for mothers have been plundered of their children, and will not be comfort ed. To-day, the slave ships are hovering over that devoted coast, from the Senegal to the Zaire. To night as the African lies down in his cabin, he will feel no security; and as he sleeps, he will dream of con-flagration and blood, till suddenly he awakes, and his is blazing above him, his wife is bleeding at his feet, his children lie fettered and helpless before him, ----

THE SABBATH BREAKERS.

A few years since, a gentleman residing in Phila-delphia, established a Sabbath School in the suburbs of the city, which he regularly met every Sabbath morning. As he walked out he noticed that he passed a house, where he uniformly found a part of the family at work in the garden, raising vegetables for market. In one of his walks past the garden, he ed no longer. threw a Tract over the fence, on the sinfulness of violating the Holy Sabbath. No one happened to be in the garden at that time, and the Tract lay unperceived for some hours. But in the course of the day a female of the family, walking through the garden, picked up the Tract, wondering how a religious book could come there. On reading its title, and seeing the subject on which it treated, she superstitiously supposed it must have been sent there miraculously, to bad temper." A person in the crowd immediately vo- awakened on reading the Tract, and what with more of superstition, the woman was first thrown into an

not have dared to have related the circumstance, but was not a nation, either Greek or Barbarian, or of any for what follows. The woman was buried, but the other name, even of those who wander in tribes and tract was left behind. It was read by the family; and the consequence was, that by the means of her death, and the little Tract, five individuals out of the verse, by the name of the crucified Jesus." We know seven who composed the family, were awakened, and They have since brought forth fruits meet for repent. Apostles, there were at least eighty-seven Evangelists ance, and these five persons look upon that Tract, as in this age, so that the whole number of active mis-

THE BIBLE.

Henry Martin remarks, during a visit to his friends hile a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge;-"The deep solitude of the place favored meditation; and the romantic scenery around supplied great exyoke of Christ, and he helps us to bear it; he causes us to love it; he endears it to us by the inward charms I was obliged to read my Bible aimost exclusively; and from this I derived great spirituality of mind compar-ed with what I had before." This we believe accords with the experience of all who read the bible with a proper frame of mind. Nothing, if we except prayer, tends so much to promote a spirit of calmpess and devotion, as the study of the scriptures. We say study-for it is of little use to hurry over a chapter of two, without reflection, as we would read a paragraph in a newspaper or magazine. A friend lately remarked, that there were many other books which taxed his intellect, perhaps to as great a degree as the Bible; and there were some which as much excited his sensibility; but that there were none which so much raised his devotional feelings and diffused so sweet a calm And he gave as a special reason for this effect, that God honors his own word; and designs His people should learn by experience, that they The more we love him, the more we shall love can there find peace and joy better than in the writ ings of men.

ON CARD PLAYING.

The finished gambler has no heart. The club with which he herds, would meet, though the place of rendezvous were the chamber of the dying; they would meet, though it were an apartment in the charnel house. Not even the death of kindred can affect the gambler. He would play upon his brother's coffin; he would play upon his father's sepulchre.

Yonder see that wretch! prematurely old in infirmity, as well as sin. He is the father of a family. The mother of his children, lovely in her tears, strives, with it his temperance, his love of home, and the long lost charms of domestic life. She pursues him with her kindness and her entreaties, even to his haunts of she adjures him, by the love of them, and by the love of God, to repent, and to return. Vain attempt! she entreat the tiger.

The brute has no feeling left. He turns upon her

in the spirit of the demons with which he is possessed. He curses his children, and her who bare them; and as he prosecutes his game, he fills the intervals with imprecations on himself, with imprecations on his Maker; imprecations borrowed from the dialect of devils, and uttered with a tone that befits only the organa of the damned: and yet in this monster, there once dwelt the spirit of a man. He had talents, he had honor, he had even faith. He might have adorned the senate, the bar, the altar. But alas! his was a faith that saveth not. The gaming table has robbed him of it, and of all things else that are worth possessing.-What a frightful change of character! What a tre-mendous wreck is the soul of man in ruins!—Return, therless. Further efforts will be useless-the reform ation of thy partner is impossible. God has forsaken him, and good angels will neither weep or watch over him any longer .- Dr. Nott.

MORALITY.

If a man, whenever he was in company where and one swore, talked loudly or spoke evil of his neighbor, should make it a rule to himself, either gently to reprove him, or, if that was not proper, then to leave the company as decently as he could; he would find that this little rule, like a little leaven hid in a great quantity of meal, would spread and extend itself through the whole form of his life.

If another should oblige himself to abstain on the Lord's day from many innocent and lawful things, as travelling, visiting, common conversation, and disoursing upon worldly matters, as trade, news and the like: if he should devote the day, besides the public vorship, to greater retirement, reading, devotion, in struction and works of charity: Though it may seem but a small thing, or a needless nicety, to require 2 man to abstain from such things as may be done without sin, yet, whoever would try the benefit of so little a rule, would perhaps thereby find such a change made in his spirit, and such a taste of piety raised in his mind, as he was an entire stranger to before.

THE FIRST MISSIONARIES.

Our Saviour, after having spent his life in untiring benevolence, and before ascending to his native heav ens, probably in allusion to the twelve tribes of Israel, elected twelve Apostles or Missionaries. To these, after having properly qualified and instructed them, he left as a part of his legacy, a world to be converted. He directed that "repentance and remission of sins, should be preached in his name among all nations, beand ere he can grasp the weapons of despair, the cold ginning at Jerusalem." Agreeably to this command, the first church was founded at Jerusalem. But the whole world was missionary ground.

Before the days of Christ, we never hear of missionaries to the heathen—with a solitary exception.— The exception to which I allude, is the case of Jonah, who was sent to preach to the beathen at Nineveh, about 800 years before Christ.

It was not till several years after the ascention of Christ, that a single Gentile was converted. But now the door was opened. The Apostles hesitated—delay-It is said by ancient history, that the world was divided among them by lot. Be this as it may, it is certain that they soon separated, and went from village to village. To this little number of missionaries, Paul was soon added.

With the exception of this man, the first missionaries were not learned in the arts and sciences ;-were ignorant of books and of men; yet they went forth unsupported by human aid-friendless-opposed by priests, prejudices, princes, laws, learning, reasonings posed it must have been sent there miraculously, to convict the family of the awful guilt of breaking the Sabbath. What with the convictions of conscience awakened on reading the Tract, and what with more awakened on reading the Tract, and what with more of superstition, the woman was first thrown into an know enough to astonish us. We know that by the agony, next into convulsions; and that night, about labors of these missionaries, there are mentioned in 12 o'clock, in the most awful agony and forebodings the New Testament, sixty-seren different places in of misery for a wicked life, she was stretched out a which Christian Churches were established by them: some of which places, contained several churches,-Society in Boston—here I must not stop; for I should assuredly, that at this time, there were churches in eventually, were hopefully converted unto Christ. - Germany, Spain, France, and Britain. Besides the

nine at least, suffered martyrdom. On the whole then, size, in our missionary field, of greater importance ilies, held every day in the church. Every thing in the Bible and Missionary Societies in the British em-

FROM THE WESLEVAN METHODIST MAGAZINE. SHETLAND ISLES.

Eastcott, March 21, 1825.

Yesterday I received a letter from Mr. Dunn, from Lerwick, dated February 16, 1825, from which it ap- gather, and feed those lost sheep of the house of Ispears that all our preceding letters, for some months, rael? have been lost; a little vessel that had sailed from lent friend Mr. Scott, have contributed to this work. Leith with the mail to Lerwick, about two months ago, I ask them, for God's sake, to continue their bounty. having never been heard of since, Mr. Hindson, who Our necessities at present are very great, and I am was sent by the President to supply the place of him sure that their offerings to God on this behalf will who departed from the work," was to have sailed in highly please him who has loved them, and whom they that vessel, but was providentially prevented. He serve. waited for another vessel, and arrived safely, in less than three days' sail, on Saturday, February 12. Mr. Dunn had intended to have taken a long journey westward, but his brethren very properly prevented him, finding him not sufficiently recovered from his late long sickness to bear the fatigue. He however took one of sufficient difficulty, in which God has been blessed- For this purpose they have recently visited the interily with him, as you will find from the following extract from the above letter. I am, dear sir, yours truly,

A. CLARKE.

Lerwick, Feb. 16, 1825. My dear Doctor,-I did not undertake the journey west, which I was intending the last time I wrote.-After I had put on my great coat and boots, and was just going to set off, Messrs. Lewis and Wears almost insisted on my remaining in town a little longer, until A had acquired more strength. I have since, how-ever, visited the parishes of Nesting, Lunnasting, Delting and Northmavin, in two of which places I had never preached before. The weather has been such as the aged say they never recollect; and I am certain it has not been so severe for the three winters that I have been in Shetland; so that I am thankful that I got through so well. The prospects in every place e cheering; and the preaching is well attended .-I formed two new societies, and admitted nearly thirty to the classes, who had never met before. I believe in a very short time the number in each place will be two or three times that amount. The valley of dry bones is already beginning to heave; and if we can only obtain suitable men to prophesy, I have no doubt we shall soon see a great army raised up, the living, the living to praise God. An extract from my

journal will give you the best idea of our proceedings "Jan. 22, 1825 .- I left Lerwick this morning in an open boat with six men; and after rowing thirty-five miles, a northern course, we arrived about seven at night, very cold and hungry, in Northroe, a part of the mainland I had not visited before. Mr. Gardner kindly received me, and offered ground if we would build a chapel in Yell. I feel for that large island, and am sorry my time will not permit me to visit it .--23d .- At ten this morning, and two in the afternoon. as no house could contain the people, I was obliged to preach on the beach. Many appeared to feel the word: two new members were joined to the class. I walked to Sandroe, and preached at six in a large cottage, which was crowded with attentive hearers and met the class: two persons were there who had not met before. 24th .-- I was prevented this morning from going to Uyea by the storm, and preached in the but never with such pain before; the effect probably of preaching yesterday in the open air. I baptized a child, met the class, and joined two new members. In the evening I attempted to preach again, as a large congregation was assembled, and met the class, when another new member was present.— 25th.—I felt liberty in preaching this morning from 2 Tim. iv. 6, 7, 8; and two others attended the class. In the evening I preached in a cellar on the heach to a large company, and met the class, and added another to it. 26th.—After preaching this morning, I met the class, at which were two new members, and I left Northroe. This district is in Northmain; it contains, within a compass of three or four miles, about 700 inhabitants, who are distant from the parish kirk from eight to twelve miles. As they have to pass over very dreary hills, where there is not the least appearance of a road, very few are able to attend, and those who do, a respectable gentleman informed me, are frequently injured in their health. There are fer ces where a small chapel is more needed. I left exactly fifty persons in society, who are all living within two miles of each other. In walking to Lochend, I had to face a strong wind and heavy rain, but was able to preach at six. I attempted to form a class, and four remained for that purpose. 27th .- We have had such a storm all the day as I never witnessed: we have preached thrice in Mr. Lawrenceson's kitchen. and met the class. 28th .- After preaching this morning, and meeting the few members, I took boat for Ol-laberry, and met with a very hearty reception from Arthur Cheyne, Esq., and preached at seven o'clock. 29th.-I preached at ten, and told those who wished for more advice about their souls, that I would meet them in class, and two remained. I preached again at night. 30th .- I preached to about 200 very attentive persons in a large booth, and met the class, which contained two new members. At four I preached again, to nearly the same number; and two more remained to meet in class. 31st .- At ten I preached for the last time in Ollaberry, and seven new members were added to the class. May they be faithful! I took boat to Bray in Delting, and preached to a good number in the school-house. Feb. 1st .- I preached at nine, and then examined some of the scholars. I walked through the snow to the venerable old mansion of Busta, the seat of Arthur Gifford, Esq., and was politely received by that very respectable gentleman, with whom I spent a very pleasant evening. I preached at six. He generously gave me half an acre of ground in Northroe, a most eligible situation for a chapel, and a dwelling-house if required. He did it in such a noble manner as I shall not soon forget .-May my God remember him for good! 2d .- I left Busta this morning, crossed the Voe to Wethersta, walked two miles to West Scour, and took a boat five miles to Lunna: but such a voyage I never had: the dashing over the side of our little skiff, rendered our situation dangerous, and the cold almost intolerable. When I landed I was completely exhausted, and wet

Yours, very affectionately. SAMUEL DUNN.

P. S. Your readers will perceive that here is a great and gracious work; and who but those who have giv- Extract of a Letter from the Rev. E. Henderson, of en their lives to the Lord, will go through all the dangers and miseries of these travels, in order to reach Several friends, last year, besides our excel-

> I am truly yours, ADAM CLARKE.

Sumatra.-The English Baptist missionaries arglaboring with indefatigable diligence to spread a knowledge of the gospel in this field of moral desolation. and totally so of a resurrection of the dead, and a fulately read a tract on the resurrection to about a hunday, who are dead and buried?" They paid the most

THE PERSECUTION IN SWITZERLAND. Resolutions of the three denominations relative to

the late persecutions in Switzerland. At a meeting of the general body of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations, resident in and about London and Westminster, held the 3d of May, 1825,

That it is with astonishment and sorrow that this bohas received from different and credible sources the formation that, in Switzerland, which used to be regarded as an asytum for those who fled from persecuion, and particularly in the Canton of Vaud, under a Protestant government, and a Presbyterian Church, a severe persecution has been, for more than a year, exercised upon peaceable citizens, of spotless moral and political character, for no alleged crime, but the fact of their thinking it their duty to dissent from the church establishment of that country, and their atempting accordingly to hold assemblies for religious ship in the way which to them appears most agreeable to the Holy Scriptures, and most conducive to their own moral improvement. This persecution has asisted in the disturbances of religious meetings; in adording countenance to assaults and cruelties inflicted by savage mobs upon innocent individuals; in Jacob arise:"—Brattleboro' Messenger. the refusal of protection from such injuries, when formal application has been made to the magistracy; in ets of the government denouncing severe penalties pon all persons who may hold religious assemblies, vever small, excepting those of the established comnprisonment, and banishment, upon various respectioned character for piety, learning and usefulness.

That, while this body disclaims any pretence of : right to interfere in the affairs of foreign nations, it acknowledges itself bound by the obligation of humanity, to testify its sympathy with the oppressed and persecuted; and, by the principles of our common religion, to use every lawful and practicable effort for ne relief of innocent sufferers, and to contribute towards removing the foul reproach of persecution from fellow Christians and fellow Protestants in any part of

That this body indulges the hope, that calm reflection, and an experience of the mischiefs produced by intolerance, will speedily lead the government of the Canton of Vaud to repeal the unjust and cruel edicts which it has issued against Dissenters, and to give effect to those principles of religious freedom which are the basis of the Protestant religion, and are a main support of the prosperity and happines of our own coun-

Finally, that we invite our fellow Christians, and denomination, to implore, in their private and public upplications at the throne of grace, the bestowment of present consolation and speedy relief upon all who, for conscience towards God, are enduring unmerited all feel thankful that the house is still standing. I sufferings, from cruel mockings, bonds and imprisonment, spoliation, destitution, and exile .- Lond. Evan.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. .

Extract of a letter from Rev. C. S. Stewart, American missionary at Lahaina, in the Sandwich Islands, to the Rev. Mr. Ellis, dated Sept. 26, 1824.

"The departure of Kaahumanu and the company chiefs for Tam, (Atooi,) a week ago to-day, was the nost pleasingly interesting scene we have witnessed for a long time. We went to her residence early after breakfast to see her embark, and never before ound her more truly pleasant and affectionate. Shortly after our arrival, she proposed to have a hymn and orayers; all the chiefs having assembled, some for the burpose of accompanying, and others to take leave of

After this exercise, she called three of her young men forward, and told us they were teachers she had appointed to accompany Pupuhi to the windward side of the Island to teach the people, and wished them to be supplied with books. She then called the head men those districts, and told them that schools were to be established among them, and that it was her order that all the people should attend to the palapala and the pule, (instruction and worship.) She then issued orders against all improper conduct, enumerating the most common vices and all the irregularities of the people, down to quarrelling and fighting, and warned them to proclaim to all the people, that she wind blowing, the snow descending, and the waves had appointed Tahoorawa a place of banishment, and the pule, and did any evil, should be sent there with- gentle breeze. out any wife or children, never to leave it again unto the skin but knew not where to go. I found out a less at the forfeiture of their lives. She then gave her cottage, immediately took off all my clothes, lay down parting advice to Vahine Pio and Nahienana, begging of them to be itaita, (strong) and to discounteon a straw bed, and slept soundly until nearly seven, when I arose and preached. I told the people I would meet privately those who were concerned for their souls' salvation; seven remained. 3d .- Such a storm of wind and snow I never witnessed; and as the people could not venture on the outside of their doors, I charge, and she requested him in particular to see that truly deceptive to the eye, yet most beautiful. preached to the family. 4th .- I preached to a good number in the morning, took boat to Vidling, and preached. I walked to Skelberry, and preached a-gain at night. 5th.—I preached in Skelberry, and walked three miles through deep snow to Cathrth and preached at seven. 6th .- I preached twice in Catfirth to large congregations, and met the class: two nembers were present. In the evening I took boat to Loxfirth, and was warmly received by James Hay, Esq., a very friendly and intelligent gentleman: he was often in company with Mr. Wesley, as long ago as the year 1768. I preached at six, and the next day travelled through the snow to Lerwick, seldom books to establish schools among all her people, who better pleased with a journey. I think, upon the may be said of Wahine Pio, who yesterday applied for pected to witness. whole, that Methodism was never in such a flourishbooks for all her people on the windward of Maui:ing state in Shetland, nor our prospects more cheering. I hope our kind friends in England will still send and as to Lahaina itself, I presume we might to-morrow have a thousand new scholars zealously engaged. us help, that we may be able to maintain the ground we have, and to go on to possess what yet remains. I had we the books to put in their hands. Betsey Stock-

nine at least, suffered martyrdom. On the whole then, we have no reason to doubt, on the testimony of his tory and tradition, that the last command of Christ was so obeyed, that in the apostolic age, the gospel was preached in every part of the world which was then known.—Christian Almanac, 1826.

Size, in our missionary field, of greater importance ilics, held every day in the church. Every thing in the Bible and Missionary Societies in the Bibl great benefit of the mission .- N. Y. Obs.

JEWS IN POLAND AND RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh, to the Rev. Mr. Frey, Agent of

the American Jews Society. I could have wished to reply particularly to your tter, which I received last autumn, but having for- hope for what is in progress; and without admiring warded it to Mr. Moritz, he is desirous of retaining it till be writes you. So much I can say, that I most sincerely rejoice in the success attending your endeavors to excite the commiseration of our transatlantic brethren towards the lost sheep of the house of Israel; and that you have such prospects of providing a place of refuge for such as profess the truth, but have no means of supporting themselves in Europe. The provision required for the support of new converts, always appeared to me the greatest difficulty attending our attempts to effect their conversion. Never was there so much done for reclaiming the poor unhappy wanderer as at the present moment. The brethren in or where the people are represented to be exceedingly ignorant—almost so of the existence of their souls, in his way is doing much good. I am sorry he is not ordained, as he could then seal his instructions with ture state of rewards and punishments. Mr. Burton the initiatory ordinance of the gospel. Within these Report of January 5, 1824, and who were much interfew weeks past there has been an uncommon stir dred persons in the Batak district, who heard with at- among the Jews'in this city. For fourteen days I was tention, and expressed great surprise at such a new quite overrun with them; but I suppose some measdoctrine, and said one to another, "What! shall we ures have been taken by the Rabbins, for all at once then really meet our relations and ancestors another they have staid away. There are two young men, however, who come to me regularly twice a week to encouraging attention to the message of salvation and receive instruction. They differ very much as to asked many questions.—Watereitle Ed. their degree of progress. With the one I must go through the principal parts of Hebrew Bible and the Targums, and indeed make much use of the Hebrew as a colloquial medium, as he knows but little German. He is of the Royal house of David, and his family have been nobles for several centuries in Poland. hope he will one day become eminent in the service of the Messiah. The other is a young man who has received a modern education, but knows but little of the Bible or modern Judaism. With him I proceed in a different manner. I will thank you to let me know in your next what provision is made for the theological education of such as possess talent and inclination for missionary work among the Jews .- At present we are very poor at this place and can do but little, for this as a distInct object.

We have so many previous objects to support, and the number of those who take an interest in this is not great; nor are they in possession of much of this world's wealth. - How I should rejoice to see a Society formed for the Jews; but it is absolutely out of the estion. The one that was formed stands in the way, and cannot be remodelled. Besides, there are insupe rable difficulties presented by the Greek Church, which unpresses every rational idea or hope of succeeding. But I trust the Lord will give us grace to do all in our power in a private way as individuals, and never put he work from us by the question-" By whom shall

ANECDOTE OF A JEW.

A poor woman, who kept a lodging house in Dale street, Liverpool, had been for years in the habit of numon; and in the infliction of those penalties by fine, reading the Bible every evening to her inmates. She had found the value of its blessed truths in her own extable persons, among whom are initisters of unques-[perience; and, like the woman of Samaria, she was anxious that others should hear of a Saviour as well as

A travelling Jew was in the habit of visiting her ouse; and she never failed to point out such passages of the Prophets as described the character of the Messiah, and their exact fulfilment in the New Testors, and could enter but little into the merits of the there.

The Jew generally was foiled, and went away in a age; the old woman all the time keeping her temper; and not failing to let him know that it was her Chrisian principles, which enabled her thus to bear and

Again and again, for a long time, did the Jew pay is regular visit; and the same, or nearly the same scene was acted over again. At length, a good looking man entered her house one evening, blessing God as he entered, that it had pleased him to direct him by his providence under that roof; and addressed himself specially our brethren in the holy ministry, of every to the hostess, blessed her as the instrument in the ed, he was with difficulty removed; soon after which Bishop of their souls. control for hostess, diesecther as the first to include those was with diagrams, beard, she for some time did not know him; until he said of Calcutta, which lies on a different side of the beard, she for some time did not know him; until he reminded her, that he was the Jew with whom she had often conversed on the subject of Christianity.

He had renounced his profession with his religion, nd had engaged as purser on board a vessel bou the West Indies; since which she has never heard of

LONDON CHARITY SCHOOL. One of the editors of the New York Daily Advertis.

, now in England, gives the following account of an xhibition of the children belonging to the London harity Schools, in a letter dated May 31:-

I have not been so much gratified at any thing that have seen since I have been in London, as I was this day at an exhibition in St. Paul's Church. On Thursday pext is the anniversary meeting of the Charity children belonging to the various schools in and bout London. To day the children all appeared for chearsal, about 8000 in number.

The whisperings of these children, and of the spectators, with the noise of footsteps, caused a constant roar in this wonderful building, which resembled the roar of a thousand waterfails, and struck me with asonishment. For the purpose of having a full and unobstructed view of this most splendid scene. I made my way up to what is called the Whispering Gallery, which is about 160 feet above the children and which runs round the dome, with iron railings, over which person can look upon the scene below anguage to describe the scene I looked down upon. The distance was too great to distinguish the faces of distinctly marked, and I can only compare them and

The appearance of the male children also had a most singular effect. Sitting close together, at the distance I looked upon them, each school appeared to be one solid mass, and varying from each other in their dress. to follow our advice and instruction, and to see that like large squares of most elegant floor cloth. Their we wanted nothing they had to give, and concluded dresses, their white neck cloths, (worn with so much with expressing her love to us, and care for us. We regularity,) their faces and heads forming the various all the schools were kept up and well attended. They when they all sung together, and with such precision mmediately after embarked, with every demonstra- heard, accompanied by the great organ, which is altion of confidence and love. Her manners and ad- most immediately under the dome, how can I convey dress and whole deportment seem to infuse new spirit, zeal and activity into all our friends and assistants.—

sounds of the origin thousand voices and the sounds of the origin thousand voices are sounds or the origin that the or sounds of the organ, all ascending the great dome, up-Puaiti seemed really captivated with the course she on my ears. It was deafening, yet so sweet and full was taking, and never let go of her hand till she was of melody, and distinct withal, that every word of the in the boat. Since then, Nahienama has given orders psalms was heard. The vast concave seemed ready for all her people, attendants and farmers, to attend to to burst with the melody which passed the galler the palapala, and we are only waiting for a supply of where I stood and ascended to its top, which is nearly four hundred feet above those from whom the music manifest as much zeal in it as she does. The same proceeded. Truly such a scene as this, I never ex-In addition to the children, there were from 4 to

6,000 persons present.

Progress of Benevolence .- Ten years ago a mournam satisfied, that there are but few places of the same ton has a fine school among the farmers and their fam- ful estimate was made, that the annual income of all Robert Poel, five hundred pounds.

lished in one hundred and forty languages. That so much zeal should exist without alloy, is what no one who is in any degree acquainted with human nature. would expect.' Some bigotry may have been mingled with it, and more enthusiasm; but dull indeed must be the understanding, and duller the heart, which can regard the effects without partaking a benevolent joy what has been accomplished, and a well founded and adoring the ways of Providence.

COMMUNICATION.

DONATION FROM INDIA.

" Calcutta, Feb. 5, 1825.

The Treasurer of the "Boston Female Society for Missionary Purposes," acknowledges with peculiar emotions of gratitude the receipt of \$25 from several Ladies in Calcutta, India. Subjoined is the letter which accompanied this liberal donation.

"Dear Sisters,—Accompanying you will receive self-eshing from the presence of the Lord. having been contributed by a few pious friends in this city who were favored with a perusal of Mr. Rosseter's

ested in the undertakings of your Society. It is herewith forwarded in their names. Mrs. D. C. Beeby, . . Mrs. A. Carey, Mrs. E. H. Jones. 5 00

\$25 00 "It is but a mite, but if every person who is able. would willingly contribute her mite to such benevo lent operations, much lasting good might be effected It is fervently hoped that the divine blessing, without which, a Paul and an Apollos may labor in vain, may attend every exertion of the Committee, and members of the "Boston Female Society for Missionary Purposes," in their efforts to enlighten the minds of the ignorant, and to raise from the lowest state of degradation and wretchedness those deluded females who are the objects of their commiseration. Relax not your as above. exertions, beloved sisters, even though they may be attended with much difficulty. "In due season ye shall reap if ye faint not." "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days." We trust you and your missionaries will see the work of the Lord prospering in your hands-and that the Refuge too will receive the care and blessing of Heaven. In that Refuge, may many weary and heavy ladened sinners find the great Refuge, who alone can preserve and save from eternal burnings their imperishable souls in the day of his vengeance.

"Our prayers attend the mite forwarded." It must be highly gratifying to Christians in this of these meetings, at Falmouth, and can say, with country who are contributing for the promotion of hesitation, that I am more than ever convinced of the gospel and the support of schools in India, to see utility. It commenced on Thursday, July 28tl the spirit manifested by those pious ladies. It is proof continued until the following Tuesday. The be positive, that the nature of genuine religion is expan- ning was auspicious, and the result proved, that sive; and shows that while they are laboring to elc- expectations were not altegether illusive. vate the female character in heathen countries, they preaching was attended with the "unction of the H are inclined to advance those measures adopted to raise and reform the character of degraded females in of many: and it is believed that several were redecated Christian lands. It certainly is calculated to excite ed from bondage, on the first day of the meeting reciprocal feelings in our own bosoms and draw forth. The second day was crowned with still greater gos renewed exertions in their behalf.

BAPTIST MISSION AT SERAMPORE.

Afflicting intelligence-if true. A " respectable correspondent" of the London Courier, in India, gives information, that an unexampled rise of the river Messiah, and their exact fulfilment in the New Test-ament. This led to a long debate between the Jew and herself: too often the other were only specia-consequences to Scrampore and the Baptist Mission

The account, he says, has been received from one bor, however, was far from being lost. Though of the missionaries at Serampore, who states that the Ganges swept away, in that place and its vicinity, were converted during the meeting, yet the probaseveral hundred houses, and drowned some thousands ity is, that from fifteen to twenty, became the subje of the inhabitants. The large Baptist mission-house, of renewing grace. And this is certainly no sm of the inhabitants. The large Baptist mission-noise, in which were all the printing presses, has been nearly destroyed, although some part of the paper and types was saved, as were all the manuscripts. The large new college also is safe, having been built on Besides the awakening of many, and the conversion higher ground. The venerablemissionary Dr. Carey, was in the missionary-house at the time, (in a convalence to the missionary-house at the missionary-Ganges to that of Serampore, and on somewhat higher ground; but the lower parts of Calcutta have probably suffered from this dreadful visitation. The and to next tidings from India will be looked for with great nor the power of godliness; the other retains the anxiety.

American Sunday School Union .- We learn, with pleasure, that the operations of this highly important strongly enforce inward purity; and the sa ociety are rapidly increasing. The utility of Sunday schools has been so long tested, and the advantages of religious instruction have been so fully demonstrated, that it would be a work of supererogation, at this day, to enter into a discussion of either subject. To our brethren, especially, with whom the design of Sunday schools originated, we need not offer any argument to persevere in this cause, stronger than the words of ho- Camp-meetings have such a tendency : It must the writ—"Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it." School Union, promot and steady support. We be lieve that the business of the society is conducted on ken friends. evangelical principles.

The Board have, at present, fifteen Sunday School Missionaries employed in different parts of the United States, and design to increase the numbers, as soon as the fund to support them, which is derived solely from the donations of friends, will permit. These missiona-ries are employed in visiting old schools, forming new ones, in organizing town or country unions, and in making efforts to increase the funds of the Institution. in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge Their labors, except in the last particular, have been | Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the me the children. The various schools of females were attended with success. In one county, in Pennsylvania, a missionary has organized seventy-two schools, these great and important truths, and deeply that all who disobeyed her and neglected palapala and their movements to rich beds of tulips fanned by a in connexion with the County Union. We understand that the Board are much in want of funds to God, they importunately cried to Him for the support this branch of their operations, and depend on plishment of that blessed work which should

the liberality of their Christian friends for a supply. The Union have on their catalogue of publications for Sunday schools, 35 books, lessons, &c.; about 80 in vain; for that God, who had called them w nance and punish every thing evil; and charged them each could be distinctly seen. They appeared to me premium books, and 56 tracts. Their new works are a high and holy calling, was faithful to his principally stereotyped; and their presses have, for and a goodly number were prepared to say the last three months, produced an average of about crucified with Christ: nevertheless I live 90,000 pages per day. Three hundred and forty- but Christ hveth in me: and the life white were happy to have Taua included with us in her colors. The whole appearance of these children was three auxiliary societies have already joined the Un-But ion; four of which embrace the states of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island then requested to have another hymn and prayer, and as to time, that not a discordant or misplaced note was -one embraces the states of Missouri and Illinoisone the northern section of the state of Ohio-and three include the schools in the district of Columbia

> All communications on the business of the American Sunday School Union, should be addressed to Mr. Frederick W. Porter, Corresponding Secretary, No. as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners. 13. North Fourth street, Philadelphia .- Col. Star.

A member of the "Society of Friends" in England, as addressed an appeal to his brethren in behalf of Missions. This denomination in England is in general much more orthodox than in the United States.

The King of England has subscribed one thousand pounds sterling to the funds of the "Society for promoting the enlargement and building of Churches and Chapels." The next highest subscription is that of Sir

"ON EARTH PEACE-GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN !!



WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1825.

By a respectable correspondent from Georgia, we learn that for some years past, with a few exceptions. Zion appeared to languish on the Little River circuit. Recently, however, the work of God has been revived, and is still progressing, under the pastoral labor of the Rev. R. L. Edwards, who, after receiving his station, the present year, entered upon the important duties of his office in the fulness of the blessing of the rospel of Christ; which has been made the powerful instrument of God to the awakening and conversions many souls. About 30 have recently been added a the church; the congregations are generally increase ing; and the people are looking for a glorious time of

NEW RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

The following publications, recently received, are for sale at No. 15, Friend-street. The Christian's Manual, by the Rev. T. Merritt.

Memoirs of the Wesley Family, by Dr. A. Clarke. The Life of Rev. John Wesley, by the Rev. Henry Moore.

Clarke's Commentaries, (royal octavo stereotype edi-

Benson's Commentaries, (quarto edition.) Benson's Sermons, and Plans of Sermons, 1st, 2d, and 3d vols. ALSO.

Fletcher's Spiritual Letters. A large assortment of Methodist Hymn Books. Sabbath School Books, and a variety of other publi-

* * Any books published by the Methodist book oncern, may be obtained at short notice, by appl ISAAC BONNEY. August 16, 1825.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. CAMP MEETINGS.

Ma. Epiron. Every year's experience confirms us in the opinion that our Camp-meetings, notwithstanding they are cordially disapproved of by a great and respectat

portion of professed Christians, are among the m effectual means, that have been made use of, in ern times, to "spread scriptural holiness through land." I have lately had the pleasure of attending One," and produced an immediate effect on the min and the spirituality of the meeting continued to until Monday, when the work was unhappily check by the removal of several tents, containing a consid rable portion of our brethren, whose prayers, and fait were very much needed on the ground. province to say, that this removal was unnecessar but it is certainly very desirable, that the pracour friends would do well to tarry closes, unless imperious necessity forbids it. Our who are backslidden is be quite numerous, but we believe their number is n smaller than the latter. One has neither the without the power. Neither can be consider standing in the favor of God; for the same precepts which require outward obedience, which forbids overt acts of implety, condemns the rations of the heart. Now any means that adopted, to bring back these wanderers to the ment of their forfeited peace, and prepare the usefulness in the church of Christ, must unave be considered as having the approbation of God. thousand instances have fully demonstrate fore follow as an undeniable consequence, that owns them. And this one fact more than outwo pe that they will give to the American Sunday the whole host of objections that have ever been in against them, by calumniating adversaries, or mi In addition to all this, there was a gracious work

ried on among believers, who were rationally con ced that a growth in grace, and a maturity in C tian experience, are among the high and holy leges conferred upon us through the blood of the c They saw clearly, that the design of the gospel try was to perfect the saints in love—to early to of Christ, which is the church, that we all might the stature of the fulness of Christ. of their want of inward conformity to the them to " Rejoice evermore: pray without and in every thing give thanks. live in the flesh, I live by the faith of the So who loved me, and gave himself for me." This gering and thirsting for purity of heart among preachers and people, and it was in pect chiefly, that the usefulness of the meeting sisted: for in the same proportion as holiness. liness prevails in the church, the work of G prosper in the world. And never, until this case, shall we see the church, " fair as the moon ny of the theological systems, creeds, and formu which have been introduced into the church, sent the impossibility of being saved from sin, i life, in such a light, that a great proportion of p ed Christians are led to despair of ever being from it, and on this account are restrained from ing it. But this holy doctrine must eventually vail, and in this, it is believed, all will harmonize ' see eye to eye," when the full glories of the mil all shine through all the kingdoms of world. May it spread and prevail until every other

sideration shall be swallowed up in supremi God, and pure fervent love to mankind!
Yours, affectionately,
D. 1 D. YOUN Lechmere Point, August 9, 1825.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

American Bible Society .- The treasurer of perican Bible Society acknowledges the rece 31 during the month of July. Of this sum re remitted by the Rev. Damon Young, of doe, Mass. from a person unknown, for the bridge, Mass. from a person unknown, for the pose of circulating the Scriptures in Arabic a the descendants of Ishmael; \$277.50 were from New York Female Bible Society, \$233.21 from Rhode Island Bible Society; \$175 from the Waston county Bible Society; \$150 from Otsego c Bible Society; and \$119 from the Bible Society Morris co. N. J. The following clergy man have made members for life by the ladies of their regregory regressions: Rev. Allen Greely, of The hale memoers for the congregations: Rev. Allen Greely, of Ti 15, Rev. Aaron Williams, of York district, 16, State Churchill, of New Lebanon, N. Y ev. Damon Young, of the Methodist churchat re point, Cambridge, Mass. John Pintard Sc funt grandson of John Pintard, LL. D. of New also been made a member for life, by his gr

A sermen was preached at Dr. Channing's m house in this city, on Sabbath evening 6th inst. Rev. Mr. Waterbury, agent of the American After the services, which were attenlividuals of various denominations, a collect 200 was taken up in aid of the society's funds

At the anniversary of the British and Foreign Society, the assembly was addressed among othe wo natives of Greece, a citizen of the United 8 [Rev. Mr. Dwight,] and a citizen of Mexico. The Christian Watchman contains a letter fro

Rev. Mr. Chater, Baptist missionary at Colombo on, dated Oct. 4, 1824, which states that on the Sabbath of September, their little church receive addition of eight members; one by restoration. by profession. It was expected that two others almitted soon.

At the late annual meeting of the Baptist G. Association of Georgia, after a sermon by Re-Mercer, a collection of \$213 was taken up for m ary purposes. The Associations connected wi ody embrace 260 churches, 110 ministers, 23 iates, and 18,484 communicants.

Twenty individuals have been recently adhe Baptist church in Poultney, Vt. and other sect to come forward soon. A number have added to other denominations, but we know no

At Saratoga Springs, July 30th, it was resolv meeting of individuals "friendly to the inter-ne Lord Jesus Christ in the world," that if any Christ should establish a religious boarding that village, they would use their influence surage its patronage and support, provided he formly have a portion of Scripture read, a affered, and when convenient a hymn sung, mend evening, in the principal hall or saloon ouse; and also a blessing implored at each m These duties to be performed by evangelical a en, or pious laymen, if present; otherwise master of the establishment. The chairman seting was our respected fellow-citizen, S. Wilder, Esq. of Bolton.

The new Episcopal house of worship, in Broo I. was dedicated July 30th. It is 30 feet le 66 in breadth. Fifty-six pews on the ground-flo three in the gallery, have been sold for \$13,0 Whole number of pews, more than 150.

It is stated in the Report of the General Conv Vermont, that two-thirds of the students of A bury College are hopefully pious, and that this c wee has thrown such a restraining and saluta nce over the College, that not one case of di able offence has occurred during the year.

From a statement in the Brattleboro' Messen ppears that in the course of eight weeks pa Rev. Mr. Frey, Agent for the American Jews , has travelled more than 1000 miles in the s Vermont, collected about \$1500, and formed 75

GENERAL MISCELLANY

PARTIES.

Far distant be the day, when it must be said antry, that it has no parties, for it must also b fany one can be bold enough to say it, that it e alert, to watch the footsteps of power, Let ourteous in language, but stern and unbenrinciple. Whoever he may be, that would s people's rights, let him hear the people oclaiming that "whom it will, it can set om it will, it can set down." Fear not part is the salt of your existence. There are no inder a despotism. There, no man linger adlot-box; no man drinks the poison of a ress; no man distracts his head about the reroment. All there, is a caim, unruffled se dead sea of black and bitter waters. But we pon a livid stream, for ever pure, for ever rol mighty tide sometimes flows higher, and ster than it is wont, and as it bounds and foa ashes along its sparking violence, it now an ends up its fleecy cloud; but this rises only to ear, and as it fades away before the sunbeams ligence and patriotism, you behold upon its e rainbow signal of returning peace, arching sclare that there is no danger,"—Sprague's uly Oration.

Anticipations of Englishmen respecting Ame Quotations from an article in the Supplemen Sneyeloposdia Britannica, written by Mr. Ma

"The people of the United States find there accondition to devote their whole energies divation of their vast natural resources; unby wars, unburdened by oppressive taxes, u by old prejudices and corruptions. Enjoy ited advantages of an infant and mature ey are able to apply the highly refined scien art of Europe to the improvement of the virg arl unencumbered by a a thousand evils, I ad moral, which weigh down the energies of rorld. The volume of our history lies before y may adopt our improvements, avoid our ie warning from our sufferings; and with the more perfect form of society. Even alrea ve given some momentous, and some salutary the world. It is their rapid growth which I eveloped the astonishing results of the proowers of population. We can now calcula usiderable certainty that America, which ents to the eye generally, the aspect of an un rest, will in the short space of one century rope in the number of its inhabitants. azard little in predicting that before the tide tion has rolled back to its original seats, Persia, and Palestine, an intelligent population or three hundred millions, will have overspro ew world, and have extended the empire edge and of the arts, from Cape Horn to Among the vast mass of civilized men there but two languages spoken. The effects of this circumstance in accelerating the progress of can scarcely be calculated. What a field when a scarcely be calculated. opened to the man of science, the artist, th as writer who addresses a bundred millions of RTH PEACE-GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN. "



NESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1825.

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t commenced on Thursday, July 25th, a until the following Tuesday. The beginning to the commenced of the com

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auspicious, and the result proved, that ou

was attended with the "unction of the Holy

produced an immediate effect on the mind

and it is believed that several were redeem-

bondage, on the first day of the meeting.

estuality of the meeting continued to res

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iday, when the work was unhappily checked

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tion of our brethren, whose prayers, and faith

much needed on the ground. It is not my

to say, that this removal was unnecessary

In all such cases, private inter

certainly very desirable, that the practic

d he sacrificed to public good, and we think ds would do well to tarry until the meeting

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Spiritual Letters.
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CAMP MEETINGS.

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ISAAC BONNEY.

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RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

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Mr. Waterbury, agent of the American Bible

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Mr. Dwight,] and a citizen of Mexico.

After the services, which were attended by

of various denominations, a collection of

Yours, affectionately, Lechmere Point, August 9, 1825.

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wenty individuals have been recently added to Baptist church in Poultney, Vt. and others ex-to come forward soon. A number have been bis yankee brethren to help him out of the dilemma.

—Statesman. to other denominations, but we know not how

A Saratoga Springs, July 30th, it was resolved by eeting of individuals "friendly to the interests of Lord Jesus Christ in the world," that if any friend rist should establish a religious boarding-house village, they would use their influence to ene its patronage and support, provided he would ave a portion of Scripture read, a prayer and when convenient a hymn sung, morning easing, in the principal hall or saloon of the an i also a blessing implored at each meal .duties to be performed by evangelical clergypious laymen, if present; otherwise by the of the establishment. The chairman of this ing was our respected fellow-citizen, S. V. S. ber, Esq. of Bolton.

The new Episcopal house of worship, in Brooklyn, . was dedicated July 30th. It is 90 feet long by a breadth. Fifty-six pews on the ground-floor and in the gallery, have been sold for \$19,300. number of pews, more than 150.

It is stated in the Report of the General Convention rmont, that two-thirds of the students of Middle-College are hopefully pious, and that this circume has thrown such a restraining and salutary innce over the College, that not one case of discipli-de offence has occurred during the year.

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GENERAL MISCELLANY.

PARTIES.

Far distant be the day, when it must be said of thi entry, that it has no parties, for it must also be said, my one can be bold enough to say it, that it has no Let hawk-eyed jealously be for ever on to watch the footsteps of power. Let it be in language, but stern and unbending in Whoever he may be, that would strike at 's rights, let him hear the people's voice that "whom it will, it can set up, and will, it can set down." Fear not party zeal: alt of your existence. There are no parties ma of black and bitter waters. But we move livid stream, for ever pure, for ever rolling .ity tide sometimes flows higher, and rushe ban it is wont, and as it bounds and foams and dong its sparking violence, it now and then ey cloud; but this rises only to disapand as it fades away before the sunbeams of inace and patriotism, you behold upon its bosom anhow signal of returning peace, arching up to re that there is no danger."—Sprague's 4th of

Interpations of Englishmen respecting America .tions from an article in the Supplement to the operdia Britannica, written by Mr. Maclaren, he people of the United States find themselves addion to devote their whole energies to the dian of their vast natural resources; undisturbwars, unburdened by oppressive taxes, unfetterold prejudices and corruptions. Enjoying the advantages of an infant and mature society e able to apply the highly refined science and Europe to the improvement of the virgin soil. moccupied natural riches of America. They meacumbered by a a thousand evils, political and, which weigh down the energies of the old The volume of our history lies before them: any adopt our improvements, avoid our errors, warning from our sufferings; and with the comlights of our experience and their own, build up reperfect form of society. Even already they given some momentous, and some salutary, truths world. It is their rapid growth which has first oped the astonishing results of the productive s of population. We can now calculate with rable certainty that America, which yet preto the eye generally, the aspect of an untrodden will in the short space of one century surpass e in the number of its inhabitants. We even little in predicting that before the tide of popul d back to its original seats, Assyria, ia, and Palestine, an intelligent population of two ee hundred millions, will have overspread the world, and have extended the empire of knowand of the arts, from Cape Horn to Alaska. g the vast mass of civilized men there will be languages spoken. The effects of this single ustance in accelerating the progress of society carcely be calculated. What a field will then

taneously to so great a mass of intelligent beings, by the electric agency of the post and press! Imagination is lost in attempting to estimate the effects of such accumulated means and powers. One result however may be anticipated. America will then become the centre of knowledge, civilization and power."

Ox. "Era of good feelings."—We have not heard of a more remarkable instance of the prevalence of good feelings between Englishmen and Americans, than the following: A letter from an American gentleman at Trinadad, an English island, to his friend in this York Female Bible Society, \$233.21 from the Island Bible Society \$175 from the Washingonaty Bible Society, \$150 from the Washing-society; and \$119 from the Bible Society of \$00. V.J. C. following electromagnetic forms town says-" Yesterday, being the anniversary of our country's Independence, the American flag was waving gallantly over every American vessel, and the English flag, out of compliment to our country, was May hoisted from every British ship in port."-- Salem Reg-Silas Churchill, of New Lebanon, N. Y. and Damon Young, of the Methodist churchat Lech-

An Englishman, named Thomas Pamphlet, was point, Cambridge, Mass. John Pintard Servoss, thrown by accident, in March, 1824, among a part gran Ison of John Pintard, LL. D. of New York, of the natives of New South Wales, who had no intercourse with the whites. The following is one of the anecdotes related of his residence with them.

"When Pamphlet arrived among them, they had no more idea that water could be made bot, than it could be made solid, and on his heating some in a tin could be made solid, and on his heating some in a tin pot which he had saved when wrecked, the whole tribe gathered round him, and watched the pot till it began to boil, when they all took to their heels, shouting and screaming; nor could they be persuaded to the assembly was addressed among others by return till they saw him pour the water out and clean the assembly was addressed among others by return till they saw him pour the water out and clean the assembly was addressed among others by return till they saw him pour the water out and clean the assembly was addressed among others by return till they saw him pour the water out and clean the assembly was addressed among others by return till they saw him pour the water out and clean the assembly was addressed among others by return till they saw him pour the water out and clean the assembly was addressed among others by return till they saw him pour the water out and clean the assembly was addressed among others by return till they saw him pour the water out and clean the assembly was addressed among others. fully covered the place where the water was spilt with sand. During the whole of his stay among them, they were never reconciled to this operation of boil-

New Printing Press .- The publishers of the New son. It was expected that two others would York daily papers, the Advertiser and the American, have sent an Agent to England for a press which will strike off 2000 papers per hour. This agent writes that he has purchased one of Napier's presses, which may shortly be expected to arrive. Mr. Noah says that he has made considerable progress in inventing a steam press of one and a half horse power, which with boiler and apparatus, would occupy no more room than a Clymer press. He has arranged every thing but how to put on the ink-there he sticks, and calls on

> Newspapers in Schools .- That the introduction of ewspapers into our common schools would be attended with the most benefical effects, has long been the opinion of many well informed instructers, and others well qualified to judge. The experiment is about to be tried in New Bedford, Mass. by Mr. Amos Quimy, formerly of this town, an instructer of youth. He as issued proposals for a paper under the title of The Friend of Youth, which he will commence as soon as the encouragement will warrant the undertaking.

> A cheap newspaper, or pamphlet, for the above pur pose, judiciously conducted, when the system shall once become popular, might be supported in almost every county in New England .- Wiscasset Int.

> A high steeple .- The highest steeple in England i that of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, which measures from the ground to the vane, 135 yards, or 405 feet. It is boasted of this edifice :-

As many days as in our year there be, So many windows in our church we see; As many marble pillars there appear, As there are hours throughout the fleeting year; As many gates as moons one year do view; Strange tales to tell-yet not more strange than true

This Church was 42 years in building, and has an organ 20 feet broad by 40 feet high, with fifty os, which are 18 more than that of St. Paul's in

Lines on a Tombstone in the Churchyard at Layton, in the county of Cumberland, England.

Life's like an inn where travellers stay, Some only breakfast and away-Others to dinner stay, and are full fed-

The oldest only sup and go to bed. Long is his bill, who lingers out the day, Who goes the sconest has the least to pay.

being asked why he did so raplied from such he had it, and to such he would give it again.

Family Party .- A few days since a venerable citizen of this town, aged 34, collected his family about him, and upon taking "the census" the whole number of his immediate descendants present was found espotism. There, no man lingers round a to be forty; twelve others were absent, and twentyox; no man drinks the poison of a licentious three have died; making the sum total of seventy-five no man distracts his head about the science of children, grand children, and great grand children. ment. All there, is a calm, unruffled sea; even The old gentleman possesses the activity of younger years and bids fair to spend many days with his large family .- Portsmouth Journal.

> Beggars on Horseback.-Horses are so plentiful in Buenos Ayres, that beggars take their rounds and ask alms on norseback, without diminishing, in any degree. their claims to sympathy. These beggars do not extend their excursions, and thus call in question the old proverb, "set a beggar on horseback, &c."

RATES OF POSTAGES, Established by an Act of Congress, passed March 3, 1825.

For a single Letter, composed of one piece of paper. or any distance not exceeding Over 30 miles, and not exceeding Over 30 do, and not exceeding Over 150 do, and not exceeding

Double Letters, or those composed of two pieces of paper, Tripple Letters, or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double those rates.

Tripple Letters, or those composed of three pieces of paper, are charged with triple those rates.

Letters composed of more than three pieces of paper, are charged with but triple postage, unless they weigh together one

ounce avoirdupois, in which case they are charged with quad-ruple postage for each ounce according to their weight: their contents, of whatever they may be composed, are always in-cluded in the weight on which postage is charged; but no package of letters conveyed by water mails shall be charged with more than quadruple postage unless the same shall contain more than four distinct letters.

Newspaper Postage For each Newspaper, carried not over 100 miles, Over 100 miles. But if carried to any office in the state in which it is printed, whatever the distance may be, the rate is Pamphlet Postage. Pamphlets published periodically, not ex-

ceeding 100 miles, Over 100 miles, Pamphlets not published periodically not exceeding 100 miles, Over 100 miles, . 6 do. Letters to Canada, can be forwarded through the agents of the United States at Kingston, Upper Canada, and Montreal, Lower Canada, whether the postages are paid or unpaid.

Love of Country .- In a letter to Governor Troup, dated the 1st ult. General Gaines thus speaks of the attachment of the Creeks to their country.

"They [the Indians] protest against the treaty,pened to the man of science, the artist, the popu-Titler who addresses a hundred millions of educat- to give any other evidence of their acquiescence in the

die in it, rather than sell it, or leave it."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREEK NAVAL VICTORY.

Paris, June 27. A letter from Constantinople, of the 26th May says, "A courier has arrived here from the Pacha of Smyrna, giving intelligence from Modon, that on the 13th the Greek Admiral Miaulis attacked the fleet of ty-six other sail became a prey to the flames. was all in sight of the Algerine squadron which took no part in the contest. A Dutch brig, which was in at night, when fifteer miles from Modon, those on board heard a tremendous explosion, and the whole horizon was illuminated. This explosion was, as an ed."

Another account says, that the Algerine squadron on seeing the catastrophe, made for Malta.

The following is an official Bulletin of the Greek

" First Division of the Greek Fleet, May 13, 1825. "Yesterday evening, with a favorable wind, we enfrigates was a cut-down 54 gun vessel of the Pacha of it the iniquity on our nation .- Ch. Watchman. Egypt, and that the other was a 36 gun frigate; 2 of the corvettes carried 26 guns each. The Divine Providence aided us still further, and brought about the entire destruction of the enemy. The fire produced by this conflagration communicated itself to the fortress, and the town of Modon, for five hours appeared one volume of flames, and then we heard one of the most terrible explosions which ever took place. This leads us to imagine that the powder magazines took fire, have perished.

SPALV.—Intelligence from Madrid by way of Brussels and Ghent, states that the clergy have again dered to raise an army for king Ferdinand, on condition of his agreeing to allow them the nomination of the officers, and to insist upon the evacuation of the

fortified places by the French troops.

The frost in Spain has been so injurious to the corn that the price of bread has risen considerably.

Letters from Malaga of the 1st, state that every

Colombian corsairs, one of the most formidable of which is called "the General Santander." Accounts sition to them." from Barcelona up to the 1st, mention the recent capture of six or seven merchant vessels.

A letter from Madrid, in the Journal de Grand, con firms the report of a large constitutional band being on the extreme frontiers of Portugal, and of the summary vengeance they take on the priests who oppose

Extract of a letter from Madrid.

"The king is in a state of terror at the progress and audacity of Larege, (an ex-officer of the Constitutional army, very wealthy,) who still scours the country feet long, and it forced itself along by a wiggling sor near Aranjuez, and defies even the body guard of the of motion. It remained above water about five minking; but the chief cause of terror is, an officer of ca- utes, at a distance of about sixty yards. The editor valry, who has sworn to avenge the murder of nine of the band which he has formed. These men were ex-ecuted here the other day, and died calling upon their voung gentleman, the ladies, Mr. Goreham, his famiecuted here the other day, and died calling upon their captain to punish their murderers. A detachment of the Lancers of the Royal Guard were sent out against the band two days ago, but they were shamefully de-feated, and two of them fell by the sword of the captain, whose head has since had a price set upon it. A large body of troops was ordered out, but they refused to march, unless they received their arrear of pay. This is now the tone of all, and Ferdi-A lawyer being sick, made his will, and gave away nand threatens to raise money by a forced loan of sixall his estate to lunatic, frantic, and mad people. - And ty millions of reals upon the merchants of Madrid and

> Interesting from Mexico. Mexican papers have been received in Baltimore to the 1st of July. most interesting article which they contain relates to the voluntary surrender of the Spanish seventy-four gun ship Asia and the brig of war Constante to the Mexican government. The history of this affair is simply this: - After the defeat of the Spanish royalists in Peru, by Bolivar, in December last, several vessels belonging to the Spanish navy, and among others the Asia, the Constante, and the corvette Garinton. which were not included in the capitulation at Ayacucho, left Callao with some of the officers and soldiers of the defeated army for Manilla. On their way they stopped at the island of Guajan to take in water and refresh their crews. Here the crew of the Asia nutinied, put their officers on shore, burnt the corvette Garinton, and taking the Constante in company. teered for Monterey in California, where they arrived on the 28th of April, and entering into a capitulation with the governor of that place, voluntarily surrendered themselves to the control of the Mexican government. The governor of Monterey immediatesent both vessels under the charge of one of his officers to Acapulco. There were on board the Asia and Constante at the time of their surrender, besides the non-commissioned officers of the two ships, 108 mariners, 38 gunners and 271 seamen. The Asia make quite a valuable addition to the navy of the Mexicans, and with the aid of a few Colombian frigates, may enable them to capture the celebrated fortress of St. Juan d'Ulua, which is now the only strong hold of the Spaniards in North America .- N. Y. Obs.

> > LONDON, June 21.

On Monday morning, William Probert, for horse tealing, together with three other convicts, named Harper, Smith, and Sargeant, underwent the dreadful sentence of the law at the Old Bailey, London .-It seemed that Probert, up to the last hour of his existence, had indulged a hope that his sentence would be mitigated, through the active intercession of his professional adviser and his friends, and consequently he did not bear his impending fate with that resignation which was visible in his fellow sufferers. He was

Governor, that after hearing the statements of both the wreckers.

the whole of their country, that they will make no re- chiefs, and the immediate restoration of property tasistance; but will sit down quietly and be put to ken or destroyed. The other party engage to restore death, where the bones of their ancestors are quietly all property taken, and pay for all that has been deposited, that the world shall know the Muscogee Na- destroyed contrary to law. Those who are opposed ion so loved their country, that they were willing to to the McIntosh party and to the treaty, Gen. Gaines United States during the late war, and for twenty years past as friendly to our cause as any of our Indian neighby having violated a well-known law of the nation. Ibrahim Pacha, and with his own hand set fire to the frigate Asia, of 44 guns; which blew up, and twen-pity their deplorable condition, and would do them the wrongfully done." But Gen. Gaines said he could the harbor, and which narrowly escaped destruction, immediately got under way, and at half past 11 o'clock ed Gen. Gaines that they would remain at peace with each other. And the General has assured Gov. Troup that there will be no occasion for calling into service, any part of the militia of Georgia, or its volunteers. Gov. Troug had contemplated a survey of the lands before the time set forth in the treaty, which is Sept. 1826. Gen. Gaines strongly intimates to the Governor, that he shall resist an innediate survey; and we learn that the Governor has prudently countermanded his orders to the militia, and abandoned the project of an early survey. The President and Senate will be under a strong temptation to refuse a re-consideration of the treaty; but as we believe, from the testimony of Gen. Gaines officially announced, tered, past Sapienza, into the Gulf of Modon, where that the treaty was unauthorized, and obtained by the twenty of the comy's vessels were anchored under basest corruption, we sincerely hope that rightcousthe cannons of the fortress. On this squadron our in-trepid firemen threw themselves with six fire ships, ords will be reafter furnish evidence that justice is the and with little difficulty, they succeeded in setting them grand object of our rulers, and that we feel a lauda-on fire, whilst we, with the rest of our vessels, pursu-ble ambition and a pleasure in extending it even to ed other ships of the enemy which were in full sail. In unprotected yet unoffending tribe of Indians.—
The vessels burned in the port of Modon, consisted of Their rights are as valuable to them as ours are to us, two frigates, three corvettes, five brigs of war, and the rest transports. We are informed that one of the

> Increase of Travel .- The editor of the Albany Daily Advertiser calculates that, on an average, from five to seven hundred persons arrive in that city and depart from it every day. " Take one day with another." he says, " there are fifty public stages which depart, and as many that arrive here, which on an average carry eight passengers each. Independent of these, there are backney coaches, and canal boats that

and in that case, every one, and every thing there must take their full proportion.

"The passengers up and down the river have increased in a ratio with the multiplication of steamboats, since the monopoly of the old company has been broken up. There are now at lea-t TEN steam-boats that ply between New York and this city, for the conveyance of passengers, all of which are well patronised. The old North River Company formerly kept but three boats when they held the monopoly. But notwithstanding this great increase of opposition, we are assured, from a source that commands our confidence, that their receipts for this season have been y brings intelligence of some new capture by the greater than they were during the last, up to this date ugh there was then but one boat running in oppo

> Sea Serpent at Halifax .- The Nova Scotian of July 27, contains a particular account, on the authority of several witnesses, of the appearance of a large Seserpent in the harbor of Halifax, on the afternoon the 15th. It was seen by a young gentleman wh happened to be riding past the wharf, at Mr. Gore ham's tan pit, accompanied by some ladies. He rais ed his head about three feet out of water, its body wa the size of a large log, and appeared to be at least 6 of the Nova Scotian went to the spot and learned these ly and servants. It is also confirmed with additional particulars by Mr. William Barry, of Halifax, who was going into the harbor the same evening in a whaling boat, and with the men in the boat, observed it for some time. He saw the head distinctly, and at one time eight coils of his body above water, and is per suaded that he is at least 60 feet in length .- D. Adv.

The Nova Scotian, of the 3d inst. contains an account of an animal taken at Portuguese Cove, near falifax, which was at first rumored to be the same escribed in the paper of the preceding week, as the Sea Serpent, but on examination it proved to be an entirely different animal, called the Basking Shark. It was very large, 32 feet in length, and 18 feet in circumference, after the liver was taken out, which filled two hogsheads. The length of the first dorsal fin was 4.1-2 feet. It was caught in consequence of being entangled in some fishing nets, set for mackerel. The animal has been often described, and one was taken near Nantucket and exhibited here a few years ago. It could not have produced the appearance described by those who saw the Sea Serpent in Halifax harbor.

Remarkable temerity of a Bear .- On the night of Monday the 4th of July, says a paper published in St. John's, New Brunswick, Mr. Foster of Ludlow, being in Miramichi, his wife (who was left alone,) went to a neighbor's house to stay all night A Bear broke open a window in his house, entered it, destroyed about half a barrel of pork, did some other damage, and went out the same way he came in. Mrs. Foster being afraid to stay in the house next night, put the remainder of the barrel of pork in the cellar, and again went from home. On Thursday night he entered by another window, broke the window to pieces; entered the room, and broke a small chest in pieces: he also attempted to open a large chest which he knocked about and turned upside down in the middle of the floor after taking several large pieces out of it with his teeth; he also strewed a large basket of wearing apparel over the room, leaving nothing untouched, except the bed and curtains, which stood in the room. He then proceeded to pay a visit to Mr. Murphy, who lived about thirty rods below-broke into his milk house, which stood about three rods from the dwelling ouse, by ripping up the shingles, ate several pieces of salt beef, which finding rather lean, he made use of jar of butter that stood handy to soften them; drank aree pans of milk to quench his thirst, and then took his departure, after rolling himself in the grass a few feet from the dwelling house. Mr. Murphy prepared to welcome his new guest the next evening, by setting a gun in the milk-house, pointing to the breach he had de the night before. He returned about sun set and received the full contents of a musket in his head, the just reward of his temerity. He was a remarka-bly large bear, and very fat.—Courier.

States, has had several conferences with the Indians in Georgia, on the subject of the late treaty, which has been the cause of great excitement. In a letter to Gov. Troup, of July 10, the General informs the

deration shall be swallowed up in supreme love and social improvement, when every new idea, and pure fervent love to mankind!

Journal of the fervent love to ma Interesting Anecdote .- When General La Favette Caldwell and his wife, who lie interred in the same tomb, in the burial place of the first Presbyterian church. He was attended by the Rev. Dr. M'Lowell, pastor of that congregation, assisted by the Nev. Mr. Sargent, of the Methodist church. The inscription acknowledges to consist of all the principal chiefs, and of nearly forty-nine fiftieths of the whole of the chiefs, headmen and warriors of the nation. Many of them this occasion, that he recollected perfectly well that he recognised as having been in the service of the the Rev. Mr. Caldwell was sitting between General Washington and himself, on a position that commanded a view of the enemy at Connecticut Farms, and of bors. These the General considered as, in fact and in truth, the Creek Nation, and altogether free of the spirit of hostility ascribed to them. They justified ed how much he had been favored by the enemy, when the strong measures adopted against McIntosh and a messenger came up and informed him that his wife others, who, they affirm, forfeited and lost their lives was murdered by a British soldier, who fired at her through a window whilst she held an infant in her arms. In a few short months afterwards, the mournpity their deplorable condition, and would do them the er himself was assassinated at Eliz. Town Point. It justice to re-consider, and "undo that which had been will be generally recollected that Gen. La Fayette adopted one of the orphans, and carried him to France, give them no encouragement that the treaty would be where he educated him. This son, Mr. John E. annulled. Both parties distinctly and solemnly assur- Caldwell, returned to the United States, and died a few years ago in N. York, whilst agent of the American Bible Society .- Hampden Journal.

> General La Fayette is on a visit to Virginia, and is honored with the company of the President of the Uni-ted States. After taking leave of the Ex-Presidents he will return to Washington; and we anticipate that his adieu with the President will be one of the most impressive of all the impressive scenes which have been witnessed during his year's residence in the United States. Capt. Allyn arrived in New York from Havre, brings information of the health of the General's family as late as the 19th June. The Brandywine frigate has proceeded towards

> Norfolk, to prepare for sea.
>
> In reply to an address of the Mayor of Lancaster, speaking of leaving the United States, Gen. La Fayette save—"a parting which I would still more re-gret, did I not preserve the hope, that it is not for the last time that I am blessed with the sight of this happy

and beloved land."

At a late meeting of the Hoard of Managers of the Massathusetts Sabbath School Union, a committee was raised, with power to employ an agent for the purpose of forming new, and strengthening feeble schools, in this state and to make occaional donations of books, so far as the funds of the Union

Mr. Nathaniel R. Cobb, Water-street, was chosen in the place of the late Treasurer, and to him all societies desirous of becoming auxiliary, and individuals wishing to become members, should apply.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. Mr. Ware, Mr. Daniel D. Brodhead, to Miss Almena Cutter, all of this city; on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Payne, Mr. Joseph Miller, to Miss Mary if, Cloutn an: Mr. Charles W. Durdas, of Steuben, Me. to Miss Hepshhah M. Jones; Mr. Jesse Ferrin, of Bath, Me. to sirs. Mary Braley; Mr. Ira Eallou, to Miss Mary Jane Hayden; Mr. Moody Cummins, to Miss Encline Walker, in Cambridgeport, John Wentworth, Esq. to Eliza Ann Wood, both of Eoston.

DIED,

In this city, Joel Weed, colored, aged 50; Mr. Jeremiah Meads, aged 22; Widow Elizabeth Dolbear, aged 64; Mr. William Hills, aged 34; Miss Susanna Scott, aged 26; Mrs. Ilizabeth Willard, wife of Samuel Willard, and daughter of Colonel Thomas Mingies, of Lancaster, in the Province of New Brunswick, aged 54.

In Middletown, Con. Mrs. Lucy Ann McDonough, consort. Commodore Thomas McDonough, aged 34.

In Amherst, N. H. Waldo, aged 4 years, and Harriet, aged 5, children of Mr. Ebenezer Bodge.

in Thompson, Con. on the 7th instant, James Bates, Esq. aged 45.

orth Guilford, Con. suddenly, on Saturday the 30th ult. In North Guilford, Con. suddenly, on Saturage of the Arthur of the Arthu where he expired. It is supposed he was attacked with an ap-oplectic fit. He had been for many years a merchant, and a very respectable inhabitant of that place.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BOSTON.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

MONDAY, August 8—Arrived, big Africa, Thomas, Rotterdam; sch. fielen, Lewis, Baltimore: James Warren, Harding; Facific, Doyle; and Aurora, Baker, New York.—Came up from quarantine, brigs Bucksport, French, St. Thomas; Patriot, Woodbury, Havana, July 21.—Chared, Phippsburgh, Higgins, Canaries; Tantamount, Lubec; Pomona, Akin, New Bedford; Enterprise, Nantucket; Hector, Plymouth.

TUESDAY, August 9-Arrived, brigs Emeline, Horton, 10 days from Philadelphia: Holly, Hammond, 64 days from Mar-seiles; Sally and Esther, Evans, 18 days from Matanzas; Dol-ly Maranham, 27; Susan, Matanzas; Schs. Salumith, Norris, Alexandria, 17; Three Sisters, Creighton, Richmond, 16; Alexandria, 17: Three Sisters, Greighton, Richmond, 16; New Glide, Whiting, Plymouth; Betsey, Ames, Machias; Awanda, Carr, 22 from St. Lucia; sloops Experine ent, Fidden, Nantucket; Eliza Ann, Hardy, New York; Town, Salem; Rapid, Swain, Nantucket.— Cleared, brigs Byron, Warren, Lisbon; Burton, Norton, Brazils and a market; Fides, Win-sor, Bath; schs. Washington, Howard, St. John, N. B.; Love-ly Hope, Lincoln, Philadelphia; sloops Facket, Johnson, Port-land; George Washington, Atwood, Albany; Folly, Cooper, Homouth.

WEDNESDAY, August 10-Arrived, brig Almira, M'Lelo, Alexandria; schs. Experiment, Conway, Baltimore; Nel-n. Kendrick, and Orion, Howes, New York: Champion, ackford, Eastport: Reaper, Eaker, Troy and New York.— Heared, brigs Clio, Goodwin, Copenhagen and St. Petersburg Pocket, Knowles, Gibraltar and a market; Atlas, Adams, Sarannah; Eight Sons, Tyng, Norfolk; schs. Greek, Nickerson. vannah; Eight Sons, Tung, Norfolk; schs. Greek, Niekerson, New York: Atlantic, Chase, ditto; sloop Globe, Davis, ditto. THURSDAY, August 11—Arrived, sch. Billow. Barker, Halifax; sloops Delight, Nichols, New York; Juliet, Thomaston: Virginia, Otis, Richmond, 10: Mary, Niessenger, and Ariadne, Hallowell: Dover Facket, Dover; Shepherdess, Beverly: Retrieve, Dresden; Chariot, Wiscase 2: Lion and Caroline, Portland: Boston, Bath: Hylas, Portsmouth: Three Sisters, Salem: Polly, Marbiehead.—Came up from quarantine, brigs Octavia, Hill, Lemerara, 38: Dolly, Brown, Maranham; Holly, Hammond, Marseilles; Spartan, Frince, St. Croix; Sally and Esther, Evans, Matauzas, July 20: schs. Amanda, Carr, St. Lucie; Olive Franch, Hopkins, Marlegalante.—Cleared, Esperiment, Nantucket.

manda, Carr, St. Lucie; Olive Franch, Hopkins, Mariega-lante, — Cherrel, Esperiment, Nantucket, FRIDAY, August 12—Arrived, ship Belphos, Bray, Liver-pool, 45; brigs George Henry, Bourne, Halifax, 6; Wave, West, Richmond, 13; Fortune, Jenney, from Marsala and 3 days from New York; Almira, (of Essex.) Eich, put back, She was bound on a mackerel voyage. On the night of the 9th inst Cape Cod N. E. by E. distant about 18 leagues, was run afoul of by a brig bound to New York, which carried away her howspirt, stove in her how, beat in all her, bulwarks force run afoul of by a brig bound to New York, which carried away her bowsprit; stove in her how, beat in all, her bulwarks fore and aft. Both vessels were together nearly balf an hour, the wind blowing very hard and a heavy sea. Urlah Rich, brother of the master, fell overboard, and was not seen afterwards. The crew got on board the brig expecting their vessel would sink, but returned, and by helding her on her starboard sides and stopping the holes with clothes, succeeded in getting her into port, keeping the pump continually going. The last seen of the brig she was lying to with her tog sail back; Eliza Jane, Cobb, Philadelphia. Adventure, Vinal, Wilmington; Octavia, Hiukley, Hallowell: sloops Jet, Westcott, Castine: D'Wolf, Gorham, Augusta. Atquarantine, brig Maine from St. Pierr's.—Cleared, brigs Frize, Kibbee, Havana; Lydia, Damrell, Newburyport.

made some disclosures respecting his connexion with the murder of Mr. Weare, but nothing of the kind transpired. Shortly after 3 o'clock the world closed on the unfortunate men for ever, and after hanging the usual time, the bodies were delivered over to their friends.

The Creeks and Gov. Troup.—Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, acting under the authority of the United States, has had several conferences with the Indians in Georgia, on the subject of the late treaty, which has been the cause of great excitement. In a letter

sloop Majestic, Smith, dieto.



FOR ZION'S HERALD. ON THE DEATH OF MR. SUMMERFIELD. To love and weep, are pardonable crimes, Or I should never hope to be forgiven; For ! have wept and loved as many times As stars that twinkle in the clearest even

Nor will I fear to weep again, Though I am left, and he is gone to heaven. Could native charms or eloquence impart To life, a date beyond what mortals know, Dear John, thou hadst not felt the mortal smart.

But ah! the brightest child of man Must soon or later 'neath the clods lie low

Or turned our songs to elegies of wo:

Thy eloquence has charmed the list'ning ear; Thy melting strains have won the stoutest heart: Thy silver tones have drawn the silent tear, And forced the miser with his gold to part But ah, thy pleasant voice, thy charms,

Could not resist death's fatal piercing dart!

Ah, cruel death! why shouldst that dart of thine, So oft unlifted, often turned aside. Be shot, at last, at that dear friend of mine, (And deep infix'd within his panting side?)

Though slow its progress, yet so sure, There needed sword, nor spear, nor dart beside.

The deaf could almost hear his pleasant voice ; The dumb could almost sing his well earned praise: Like one of old he made their hearts rejoice Inclined their feet to walk in wisdom's ways:

But ah, he'll plead their cause no more, His years are ended, numbered are his days!

No more shall Albion* hear his warning voice, Nor Eria's sons rejoice to see him come; Europa's; air no more shall be his choice, To give him health, or keep him far from home Columbia's daughters loved him best,

Theirs are the tears that fall upon his tomb. Ve favored youth! who once with him were joined. To spread the Saviour's name in distant climes: Ye Reverend Sires who late with him combined,

To hasten on the glorious future times; Come weep with me, now he is dead-

To love and weep are pardonable crimes. Rhinebeck, N. Y. July 23, 1825.

* Mr. S. was a native of England.

Mr. S. was once a missionary in Ireland. He went from the United States to Europe for the benefit of his health. Members of the Young Men's Missionary Society.
Members of the Committee of the American Tract Soci-

WATCH AND PRAY.

O, lest thy wandering feet should miss The path which leads to endless day, Pilgrim ! gird up thy loins with this :-"Watch thou and pray."

If sin entice, if Satan tempt, Resist the lure and urge thy way : All are from dangerous seas exempt Who "watch and pray."

Should pleasure's music touch thy ear, Drink not the sound and homage pay; But boldly march away from fear, And " watch and pray."

Whate'er of human pride essay, In sight, tone, aspect, snare, or spell, Pilgrim! if thou but " watch and pray," All will be well!

OBITUARY.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

A HAPPY DEATH.

MARY ALMY, was the fifth daughter of Capt. Sam-nel and Mrs. Margaret Almy, of Newport, R. I. Her father was unfortunately drowned several years ago; when, she was left solely to the care of her widowed mother. Mary was endowed with an amiable disposition, and perhaps had more than her proper share of her mother's affections. Like too many of the rising generation she was fond of vanity, and negpreparation for death, that ought to be made by all in the morning of life.

In the spring of the year 1823, symptoms of disease, somewhat alarming, appeared, indicating that she would probably fall an early victim to the king of ter-Mary however did not feel, or would not acknowledge, any concern on this subject; and flattered herself that she should soon be well enough to join her young companions in mirth and pleasure. But her disease, which proved to be the consumption, almost daily put on a more alarming appearance, and her friends were convinced that they must soon consign her to the silent grave. Under these circumstances, calling on the family, I was invited by her mother into the room where she lay. Soon however, I discovered by her gestures, that my presence as a vice, to which she seemed to listen. A few weeks afte- this, I was called, on a Sabbath morning, to make her a visit. I found her under great distress of mind, because she was a sinner, going to die, and had no interest in Christ. I encouraged her to look to the proper source for mercy, and gave her this advice; Mary, you must say,

"Here, Lord, I give myself away,
"Tis all that I can do."

She lay silent a short time, and then closing her eyes and clasping her feeble hands, she repeated;

"Here, Lord, I give myself away, 'Tis all that I can do."

She again lay silent perhaps a minute, and then with her eyes and hands raised towards heaven, she spake in this grateful and rapturous manner; "I Wess the what he has done for my soul!" She then went on, talking of the pardoning mercy and renewing grace of God, in such a manner as to astonish all who were present. It seemed indeed, as if

" Angels then were hov'ring round us; Unperceiv'd they mix'd the throng; Wond'ring at the love that crown'd us, Glad to join the holy song,

She continued about a fortnight, praising God for his goodness, talking of his wondrous love, and exhorting her mother and sisters, and all who came in to see her, to prepare to meet her in heaven; when she sweetly fell asleep in the arms of Jesus, in the summer of 1823; aged about 15 years. Her last words

"Here, Lord, I give myself away,

Her sufferings, during the last two weeks of her life,

though before her change, she was remarkably pee- casting a glance into my eye so penetrating that no-

DANIEL WEBB.

----JOY AND HOPE AT THE LAST.

The subject of this short account was the only daughter of pious parents; she knew the blessed Saviour, and sought to follow him. It pleased the Lord to smite this only solace of an afflicted mother with a lingering consumption. Her spirit was ever sedate when supposed to be dying she was remarkably lively, and contemplated the prospect of death with hope and joy; but in this last trial it was far otherwise. In truth, previous to her last illness, her delight in the service of God and divine subjects, was thought by her religious friends to have become less powerful than before; and, until a short time before her death, she did not think her end to be nigh. A friend in vain endeavored to bring to her mind the blessed hopes of the gospel; the minister she attended continually prayed by her, and endeavored to pour in consolation; but he and her pious parents were all equally unsuccessful, and as death drew near the gloom increased. die; she longed to recover. It was painful and affecting to see with what earnestness she sought for a ray of hope from her medical attendant, and endeavored to obtain a favorable opinion of every friend that visited her. Like Hezekiah, she seemed to deprecate the approach of the fatal hour!

That hour at length drew near, and we were deep ly grieved to find that her reluctance to die increased! This was the last account I received, when unexpectedly I heard the bell tolling, and the answer to my inquiry was, "- is no more." I soon visited the afflicted parents, and was astonished to perceive an expression of joy instead of grief on the countenance of the bereaved father. Beside him sat his only remaining child, a son of about twenty years of ge, in an ill state of health; but his countenance al-I almost abruptly asked, "How was it with your dear daughter at the last?" "All well; she is happy," exclaimed the father. "Thank God," said I; "but tell ue how it was." The mother then gave me the

ollowing detail: " My poor child was full of fears and doubts, and a few days before her death she began fully to expect she should not recover. When she came near her Do all end, she often asked me, 'Mother, am I dying?' Am I dying?' I answered, 'A great change must take place first.' 'But will you tell me when it comes?' promised that I would. The change took place. Am I dying? again said the sufferer. 'My dear, for my father.' He came; the medical attendant alsee him now! I see my Saviour. I rejoice in my Redeemer; my fears are gone; I am full of joy. My dear parents, my dear brother, I am going to heaven; I would not stay. I have no sorrow now, but parting with you all. My dear —, (addressing her brother,) look to Jesus, all will be well.' Then, as if her strength was renewed, she raised her father's hand in ers her own, and with rapture exclaimed, "Praise him, praise him, O my dear father. Nothing but Christ, none but Christ? She waved her hand and added, let me go! let me go to joys that last for evermore!" Her voice was louder than usual, and her manner full ny other sweet expressions, her happy spirit quitted prosperity, and being dejected with adversity. Just before she died, she repeated that beautiful

4 Jesus, I love thy charming name, 'Tis music to mine ear; Fain would I sound it out so loud,

That earth and heaven might hear." "Ah," said her brother, "as I shou by her bid-sile, I wished myself in her place." "Mr. —," I replied, "look to the same blessed Redeemer, and you will rejoice as she did."

MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

MR. BADGER. Through the medium of the Herald, I am desirous the feelings of their hearers?

One habit in particular, a few young preachers, gations, most assuredly it should be carefully avoided. A. B.

Con .- By Ezra Stiles Eiy, D. D. In some instances he had the pleasure of learning, twenty or more years after the delivery of some of his minister was very disagreeable. I, of course, left her discourses, that they had been blessed to the converfor that time. A few days afterwards, her aged sion of some of his hearers. I remember to have grandmother, a woman of piety, plainly informed heard him relate this anecdote: He was once induced her of her danger, and gave her some religious advice, to which she seemed to listen. A few weeks afmight accommodate the Rev. Mr. Williams in the exchange of pulpits. He had but few hearers on the Lord's day, and afterwards frequently thought he had been foolish to take such a journey to preach to a few people, when he might have addressed a large assembly, had he staid at home. Nearly twenty years after, he fell in company with a gentleman whose picty was strongly indicated by his discourse. After they had travelled together with great satisfaction for some distance, the gentleman asked him, if he remembered to have preached in E. H. at such a time?' I've re plied, 'Yes, and I often have thought how foolish I was to leave my own congregation, and ride thirty mile in a storm to preach to a dozen people.' The gentleman rejoined, 'But your sermons that day were the means of my being awakened and hopefully converted: and ever since I have lived a new life.' Never after this would my father think any journey too long, and

any audience too small, for the preaching of the gos-On my entrance on public life, I fell in with a dis tinguished servant of God from abroad. During the first interview, there seemed a newness-a freshness and simplicity in the truth on his lips which struck me. I remember making a slight essay to combat it too: were very severe; all of which she bore with entire lowing day at the table of a common acquaintance, he was beset, seems almost miraculous, and strongly effusions of a disordered brainresignation. Not a murmuring word escaped her lips; 'Well, sir,' said he, as he drew on his great coat, and

vish. May this instance of the grace of God be sanctified to the good of the surviving family, and to the youth in general who may read this account.

thing but its sweetness and dignity could have made it sufferable—'Well, I am always happy to meet Christians.' The look and the word together came piercingly to my conscience: and it was shaken up from a slumber-a sleep which I have ample reason to look back on as the sleep of death and unregeneracy .-American Journal of Letters.

Watch what hours of the day and private circumstances seem usually most propitious to meditation, and intercourse with God, on the special subject of and rather pensive; in a former illness, however, your calling as his minister, and with especial reference to the field in which it is now-to-day-this week to be exercised-and cherish such hours and circumstances dearly-be ever ready to meet them-and to throw mind and heart fully into them, and to make the most of them. See to it, that they have the best efforts of your faculties; and resist the temptation of thinking that the mere discussions of the pulpit are to absorb and alone to employ your intellect. est success of the most successful ministers is, so far as human means are concerned, to be traced mainly to the fact, that they were in the constant habit of bringing all their very best exertions of understanding, and their richest stores of experience to act and Fear and anguish possessed her soul; she dreaded to operate on all the details of their work. This is unquestionably a rare fact. And so is great success in the ministry, comparatively a rare thing .- Ib.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

SHORT LESSONS,

Selected from the advice of Isocrates to his young friend and pupil Demonicus.

Be decent in your apparel, but not foppish. Do not covet a superfluity of riches, but the enjoynent of a competency; entertain a mean opinion o those who are continually heaping up wealth, and yet now not how to make use of what they have; for it ares with those men just as it does with those, who possess a fine horse without having the skill to ride

Never upbraid any one with his misfortunes; for misfortune is common to all, and nobody can see into

Do all the good you can to virtuous and good men; for a good office done to a man of worth and merit, is

a noble treasure. Have a special care how you associate with men of the bottle; for he whose mind is overpowered with boarders, and to inspire them with self-respect; to be a model of justice, sobriety, patience, industry

Take time to deliberate and advise; but lose no time in executing your deliberations. It belongs to have been most patronized has been surprisingly imheaven to prosper our undertakings; but it is our buproved since their establishments. Many instances of poured forth his tears into the bosom of an ancient so arrived, and all stood around in silent sorrow; when time in executing your deliberations. It belongs to unexpectedly, the dying believer exclaimed, 'Oh, I heaven to prosper our undertakings; but it is our business to consider what we do.

> When you have a mind to advise with any one concerning your private affairs, examine well first how he has managed his own; for he that has been faulty in the administration of his own concerns, will never be able to advise well with reference to those of oth-

Prefer honest poverty to ill-gotten riches.

Inure your body to labor, and your mind to wisdom. nothing certain in this human and mortal state; by of energy. Then gradually sinking, but uttering ma- which means you will shun being transported with

FROM A SCOTCH PAPER.

INTERESTING CIRCUMSTANCE. On the 15th ultimo, W. Roan, laborer, from New Galloway, went out to cut peat on a moss near the summit of the bill of Lowrane, a very high, remote and solitary place. He took his say riong with him a little boy of about four years of age. After having been employed for a short time, he missed the child, one box, talking boisterously, when the elder of them, who had been amoving himself in chasing a kid which remarking to one of the crew that he became worse he had found on the hill, and he became alarmed lest in his habit of swearing, proposed a fine of one penny he should have fallen into one of the many moss-pits, on every person who should be guilty of the same or quag mires, or stumbled over some of the rocks or crime. This was received with approbation by them precipices with which the place abounds. No trace all, except by the individual who had been reproved, of the boy, however could be found. In vain did he and whose conduct led to the measure. This unhancall upon his name, for no answer was returned. py individual swore he would not be restricted, but permits you to be acquainted, and least of all, wither The natural anxiety of the father, whose feelings may be easily conceived, led him from place to place with least." Shortly after this assertion, finding no congeof calling the attention of those of any denomination, the utmost rapidity, sometimes finding the prints of niality of disposition in his companions, most of whom who have lately been called to the ministry, and to his son's feet in the soft part of the moss, but he never had been, while in port, regular attendants at meetexpress my satisfaction when witnessing their zeal for dreamed of crossing a high stone wall or dyke which mgs, he left them, to cruise for a more agreeable the spread of the gospel of truth; and their willingness to make any sacrifice for the cause of the Rethe steep and rocky sides of the mountain, to the mardeemer. But while some young preachers are well
gin of the Dee, which flows on one side, and Loch
and his lifeless corpse was found next morning in the engaged, and willing to spend and be spent in dispension of the word; is it not indispensably necessary for impossible for the child to have climbed. In the night, when returning intoxicated to the ship! Here to the cabin of the second mate, forced open the night, when returning intoxicated to the ship! Here to the cabin of the second mate, forced open the night, when returning intoxicated to the ship! Here to the cabin of the second mate, forced open the night, when returning intoxicated to the ship! Here to the cabin of the second mate, forced open the night, when returning intoxicated to the ship! Here to the cabin of the second mate, forced open the night, when returning intoxicated to the ship! them to use means to qualify themselves for the work, evening he found means to send to New Galloway an is another exemplification of the importance of giving that they may be wise to win souls to Christ: to care- account of the circumstance, and several humane per- seamen religious instruction. - Ibid. fully guard against error, and to avoid every habit sons, accompanied by the distracted mother, came to that is unprofitable, and that serves to disgust or wound aid his search for the poor child in this wild and rocky moor! One of them happening to cross over the stone wall alluded to, perceived there the impression of the probably undesignedly, have contracted, is, that of boy's footsteps, and these were occasionally traced all frawing the breath in such a manner as to make a the way down to the margin of the Dec, where they hissing noise, which is very unnatural, and can serve lost all trace of the unfortunate little wanderer, and no good purpose. That inasmuch as there can be no were filled with the most painful apprehensions that doubt that it tries the minds of most of their congre- he must have been carried off by the stream. Going along its banks, and crossing dykes and steeps, which they conceived almost impossible the child could have climbed, they again found the print of his naked feet From the Memoirs of Rev. Zebulon Ely, of Lebanon, on the soft sand of a small rivulet, and by applying a measure which they had taken of the former impres sions, they found it exactly to correspond. They were therefore induced still to go forward, though they had now proceeded upwards of 4 miles from the place of their setting out. In this track they had passed the Stroan Loch, a piece of water of great depth. which is merely an expansion of the Dec. accou ed by the anxious father and mother, without finding any further traces of the boy. Night was coming down upon the heath; and as the search had continud 11 hours, over a rugged space of 5 miles, the thought of retracing their steps, in despair—the distracted mother tearing her hair, and starting at every white stone, and figuring to berself the horrid specta ele of the torn corpse of her child at the bottom of every cliff or stream which they passed-" Hark to the hurried question of despair,
" Where is my child!" and echo answer,
" Where!"

At this time, one of the party, who had been before

had little doubt that he woold be found drowned near this place in the stream. He called the rest of the party to approach, when a little farther down the ank, he perceived the boy with his feet in the water, and his head resting on a stone, in a quiet sleep. Jemmy! Jemmy!" cried the trembling you alive?" The little pilgrim, lifting his head from his rocky pillow, exclained, Ofuther! is it you?

What for didye no come help me catch the wee kid?"

The little fellow's cup was filed with pebbles, with but was completely overpowered—not so much by his argument, as by the peculiar spirit and manner in moss to moss, and through the openings of stone dykes, which he met me with the plainest and most obvious for upwards of six miles, barefooted, over one of the large and shall be samed." conceptions. As for instance-in return to something most rugged tracks in the South of Scotland, and hav- think it is infinitely better to attend to it now, than to I said about 'innocent recreations' in a clergyman, ing been for twelve hours without tasting a morsel of lift up fruitless wishes after death. Oh how would such as fowling, perhaps-1 have but one answer to food. The sudden joy of the snother had nearly cost you feel, in eternity, to see a part of your family make to all you have alleged, and that is comprised in her life, but the young wanderer, in whom we may

SAILORS T PRIEND.

FROM THE NEW YORK MARINERS' MAGAZINE. LETTER FROM A SAILOR.

The following appeal from a well informed sailor, who has been providentially arrested in a career of dissipation, possesses all the eloquence of feeling: may it animate every reader with a spirit to do something for the seamen's cause; something to supply them with the consolations of the cospel:

"New York, August 1st, 1825.

" SIR-We are about to sail upon a long and tedious voyage, without knowing when and where it may be closed; and as it will probably be long, very long before I shall have another opportunity to meet in God's house, and listen to the preaching of his word, or to enjoy the benefit of prayer-meetings, or the society of his people, I cannot depart without earnestly beseeching that you will not forget us at a throne of grace. Our vessel is small, and we have an immense track of ocean to sail through; all the time subject to many dangers—many vicissitudes of weather, and per-haps shipwreck on some bleak and barren shore. 1 need not ask you again to pray for us; I know you will, and the confidence I feel in your pious entreaties, reconciles me to my situation. O, respected sir, if you did but know my feelings at this time, you surely would sympathize with me—you may picture to yourself one bereft of friends, separated, perhaps for years, from the wife of his bosom, and little ones-afloat upon the broad ocean, at the mercy of the wind and waves, and suffering, too, under the most awful apprehensions of death: such are my feelings. But I know you will use your influence with God to re-move my gloomy doubts and fears. I hope you will visit my wife and children during my absence, and pray with them, and my poor old mother. Our time is growing short, and I conclude by saying, "To thee, O Lord, we committourselves." Yours, with respect, J. P."

P. S. We would be very thankful if you could let the bearer have a few tracts, or any other good books.

FROM THE SAME. The Lodging-houses which have been established in the ports of Great Britain, by the friends of seamen, have been productive of consequences the most desirable. Good board is placed at the lowest rates, by moral and agreeable landlords, under the especial patronage of the society; books and periodicals of a re- ligious people, whose manners were pure and he ligious and moral character are placed in them, and of struck with their virtues, he quickly began to in no efforts are spared to win the confidence of the them, to shake off all his former habits: in a wor or again said the sufferer. My dear, you are worse: can you yet see your Saviour with box.

box.

or and to inspire them with self-respect; to be a model of justice, sobriety, patience, industry, patience, character of seamen in those ports where these houses were always for judging of him by what he had h total reformation might be named. The June number of itary, who was more wise and just, as well as a the British Sailor's Magazine, among others, states an humane than the rest. instance, of recent occurrence, where a whole ship's company, of the worst and most vicious character, thanks to the Almighty, that thou art superiors were entirely reformed by being conducted on their reputation. Happy he who can say, my enemie arrival, to one of these houses. It is not easy to esti- my rivals stigmatize me for vices of which I mate the train of happy circumstances that may attend guilty. If thou art good, what matters it to the this one instance. How many distressed families will men persecute and even punish thee, as being of feel its influence? How much money will be saved the wicked? Hast thou not for the comfort two that would otherwise have been squandered in sensual- erring testimonies of thy actions, God and thy Imprint this maxim deeply on your mind, that there ity and drunkenness? How many souls may be save science?" ed, is known only to superior intelligence? Such houses are greatly wanted in this city; but the active and efficient friends of seamen are so few in number. and their resources so limited, that they are hardly able to meet engagements already made. When will Christians generally turn their attention to the cause of seamen? Are there any more needy objects of pious benevolence?

---would "have the liberty of speech this evening, at

THE GATHERER.

FROM THE RECORDER AND CLEGRAPH LETTER FROM A SON TO A FATHER.

Dear father-The uncertainty of life, and the vast importance of being prepared for the exchange of worlds, constrains me to write to you. For your welfare I am exceedingly anxious, opecially for your spiritual welfare after death. Be not offended with a few plain thoughts from our son, who tenderly loves

Oh, my Father! we must soon die, and where shall The thought frequently arises within me. should you suddenly be called hence, and find yourself banished from the blissful presence of God, how would his customary dose of grog. Upon coming it distress me if I knew your state, that I had not been house, one of his children, a boy of six years. banished from the blissful presence of God, how would free in pleading with you, to attend to the things which I knew concerned you above all others. But how much more distressing would it be to you, to think that "a short time ago, in yonder world, I had time and opportunity to prepare to meet my God. now my accounts are sealed up for eternity, and there nothing but a fearful looking for of fiery indigna-

Oh, my father! I believe there is misery after death for those who have not made their peace with God, more than tongue can describe. But blessed be God. your die is not yet cast-you are yet where you may make sure to yourself an eternity of happiness. will hear your prayers. I have a hope that when I die, I shall go to heaven : and O how I should rejoice the rest, on looking into the stream of the Dee, found to see you among the redeemed and the angelic host, a handkerchief round a stone, in the channel of the before the throne of God, having favor and eternal river, which he recognised to be that of the child, and life through the blood of the Lamb. Come then, my father, now while it is called to-day, attend to the nings which belong to your peace. Jesus Christ said, One thing is needful; and this is it. In view of the dying around us, the language of Scripture is, be ye

also ready.

Oh do not be ashamed of these things; for they will shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be

I write you on this all-important subject, because I among the redeemed around the throne of God, have

them; but God has, I believe, given me rependand faith in his Son. Now I feel as if God wa portion, and heaven my home. Am I or my fam sickness or distress, he kindly removes the affirm overrules it for good. The gold and the silve his, and all the good things of this life, to be given whom he will. Oh how pleasant it is, to have him the God of my family. He gives us good things life, and above all, a hope of entering into his re yond the grave. I believe after death, there is to be enjoyed by those who love God, than eve seen, or ear heard, or hath entered into the lea man to conceive-that you may partake of this ! ed portion is the prayer of

Your affectionate son, ----

One Christian may do much Good.

In the sixth century, Al Nooman, king of H once lost his companions and his way while on alling excursion. Night coming on, he at length is shelter and rest under the roof of a poor Ara after this, the king, in a drunken frelic, ordere of his intoxicated companions to be burned ali When the hour of intoxication had passed, and h become sober, he bitterly repented of his crime in order to expiate his offence, he set apart two in every year in honor of his companiens. On the of these days, he sacrificed the first person he and on the second, dismissed the first who met with magnificent presents.

On one of these unfortunate days, he met, as the f person, the Arab, who once so kindly entertain when lost. In gratitude for this favor, the king. earnest request of the Arab, granted him a year's pite, and permitted him to go to a distant provi provided he could obtain any one to be his secur One in the court, in compassion, offered himself his surety, and the Arab departed, promising turn at the expiration of the year, and suffer On the day appointed, the Arab returned king, astonished at his return, inquired, "Why you come to offer yourself to death, when you

have escaped by the death of your substitute religion, said the Arab calmly, taught me to d "What is your religion?" "The religion of Je Christ!" The prince, delighted to bear of a rele that led to such conduct, inquired into its naturebraced it-saved the life of the Christian Arabished his cruel custom-and thus was Christian troduced into his kingdom .- Sale's Prelim. Dis ----

God in his divine mercy, says Sadi, the philos introduced a certain vicious man into a society

CHOICE ADVICE.

Fill up your time so fully with useful employment as to leave little leisure for pursuits of a doubt racter. Endeavor further to acquire such a s sense of duty, such a taste for contemplations higher order, and such well arranged habits of sa duty and devotion, as may superscde the temptati devote to idle if not injurious amusement, mon which may be so much more profitably given great care of "making your calling and elections Keep in mind the chaims which your family, friends, and society, have upon your hours of re ment; and the importance of so employing those h be they few or many, that your body and mind may refreshed for the returning duties of each succe day. And lastly, guard against habits of idle cur ity—and be not ashamed to own that there are m things with which neither your time por your ery new tale that happens to be the subject of pop lar conversation.

REWARD OF DISHONESTY.

The only sailor who perished in the Kent Indman, as we learn by the British Sailor's Magazin was present in the hold very shortly after the mencement of the fire which destroyed the ve up in a handkerchief, and tied round his waist: | attempting to leap into one of the boats, he fell and the weight of his spoils caused him immedito sink! Unhappy sailor, of what avail was his sovereigns when he lifted up his eyes in an world, and stood before a righteous judge as convicted robber! What if he had gained the world, and could have put it round him, it would have sunk him deeper and quicker into the botton pit. How many millions of immortal souls have down to this abyss, loaded with ill-gotten wealth

A Drunkard reformed .- A farmer in England. ad been many years in the practice of coming ! inotxicated from a market-town, one day appearances of rain white he was in market. ay was cut, and ready to be housed; to save turned home in haste to his farm, before he had to his mother, and cried out, "O! mother, sath come home and he is not drunk." beard this exclamation, was so severely rebuked by that be suddenly became a sober man.

The following hitherto unpublished anecdote n be relied on as authentic: - A gentlemen resid one of the provinces of France, was under the n sity of hastily quitting his paternal estate duri Revolution. Just prior to leaving it, however, dently concealed his money and other valuable very considerable amount, in a place known himself. He then left the country, and reside England for many years, during which he was straitened in his circumstances. paparte in 1815, he returned to France, and, by of entreaties and solicitations among his few re ing friends in that country, he succeeded in raising um of money sufficient to purchase his former e (which had been confiscated) on the promise of retu ing it within a given period. As soon as the pure vas complete, he got a carpenter, and invited friends to accompany him to the house, the period repayment having expired. When they got to a room he ordered the man to remove from the floor which he pointed out, which being the treasure he had secreted many years before found undisturbed, from which he instantly repaid friends, equally to their astonishment and satisfaction -Brighton Gaz.

INDIAN SHEEWDNESS.

He that delivered me unto thee, hath the greater if
"I am glad," said the Rev. Dr. Y—s to the chi a single word, and that word is __ETERNITY.\text{? This was a small sample of the man. On parting I expressed an anticipation of meeting him again the following day at the table of a common acquaintance.

The was beset, seems almost miraculous, and strongly in the volume of the man and sound the turone of God, naveling the redeemed around the turone of God, naveli of the Little Ottawas, "that you do not drink wh ture and of God. Once I was distressed in view of ture a great deal of whiskey, but we do not make it





PUBLISHED BY SOL

Vol. 111.

ZION'S HERALD.

PRINTED AT THE CONFERENCE PRESS-CONGRESS ST CONDITIONS:

able the first of January, the other the first of No subscription received for less than half a year The papers will be forwarded to all subscribers until

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year-One h

is made for their discontinuance. Agents are allowed every eleventh copy .- All the Pres the Methodist connexion are authorized mact as A obtaining subscribers and receiving payment.-In communications, they are requested to be very part

All confirmations, addressed either to the Publish Editor, (except those of Agents.) must be post paid. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION

giving the names and residences of subscribers,

amount to be credited to each, in all remittances.

GREAT EFFECTS THE RESULT OF SMALL C.

The majestic river that rolls in grandeur, an on its bosom the interchanges of nations, p owes its existence to some insignificant sprin rises at the foot of the mountain. The mighty of Rome, that once exerted a powerful influence

the destinies of the world, was indebted for its to the puny efforts of two obscure men, who, t were unknown to story or to song. The gigant ted States, that now embrace in their vast ext most every soil and climate, and nourish in th som more than ten millions of freemen, arose present importance among the nations of the through the enterprising spirit of a few despis grims, who fled from tyranny and intolerance kingdom of heaven itself was once as a grain of tard seed; but, behold, it has become a great t The top thereof reaches to heaven, and th spreading boughs afford shelter to the whole guilty man. The plain, simple preaching of despised Galileans, has done more towards rethe world, than all the combined wisdom or phy of ages could possibly have accomplished conversion of one individual has often been the of rescuing thousands from the thraldom of gu sin. Witness the case of the woman of Samari ter she had tasted of the water of life, she info listening multitude of its invaluable worth. crowd around the Saviour with breathless anx drink of its healing streams! Behold a Lyd brought to goes much the unsullied stories of deemer, through the preaching of Paul. She

contended, in the strength of Israel's God, w proud hosts of earth and hell. How eaght these circumstances to encourage laber with diligence in the several spheres in Providence has called us to move. Let no they are without the means of doing good. On of seed cast into the vineyard of the Lord, may a harvest, the benefit of which may be realize in eternity. We may be instrumental in ki spark of grace in one soul, that may cause ou to be revered, and our memories cherished, w wave of oblivion shall have obliterated the

her house to receive the persecuted ministers of

A church was planted, which soon, like the to

oak, bid defiance to all the storms of persecuti

ats of the most illustrious her How much is the world indebted to the mother of a Wesley, for those instructions wh gave him, as he chanted his morning and prayers, in lisping accents before the throne of Ah, yes, posterity will revere her name!

yet unborn, will rise up and call her blessed! Let parents labor for the Lord in the educ their children. Let them not desnise the day things. Implant in their minds the seeds of cherish in their hearts the sacred principles of As soon as their infant tongues can lisp the parent, teach them that they have a Father in So shall they be as the salt of the earth, or as a on a hill, that cannot be hid. Their influence salutary in society. Their light will shine world of darkness, like the bright rays of the sun. Thus may your influence be felt, when sleeping beneath the clods of the valley! T you live in the affections of a virtuous of when the green turf shall press lightly up grave.

Let the teachers of Sabbath schools remem their pious exertions, though small in the esti the worldling, may be attended with the gre fects. Already, some of the brightest lum the church date their conversion from the ins of a Sabbath school. We can scarcely read ical publication, without noticing accounts o eficial effects resulting from the labors of pi viduals in these nurseries of virtue. Their par teachers have reason to rejoice that their have not been in vain in the Lord.

The friends of missions ought to be end by these considerations, to give of their subsend the gospel to the destitute. How much faithful labors of the devoted missionary according He has been instrumental in planting the st the cross, among the savages of the wilde the shores of India; in the islands of the sea may add, in the frozen climes of the north snows eternal never yield to the solar ray of an sun. Does the taunting infidel, or the co ed Christian ask, what great good can result feeble efforts of missionary societies, we them to the converted Hindoo, or the peacefi of a Christian Indian, and say, these are tles, known and read of all men.

How ought these considerations to stim